

N O T I C E

REORGANIZATION OF FBIS DAILY REPORT MATERIAL ON TAIWAN

Effective 2 January, 1979 all material on Taiwan affairs monitored by FBIS will appear in the Taiwan Affairs section of the People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT. This will include items transmitted by media sources located on Taiwan, including Taipei radio. Correspondingly, the Republic of China section of the Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT will be discontinued on 1 January.

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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GENERAL

PEKING NEW YEAR PARTY HELD FOR FOREIGN STUDENTS

OW281808Y Peking NCNA in English 1707 GMT 28 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 28 Dec (HSINHUA)---More than 700 foreign resident students from over 70 countries gathered together with Chinese teachers and students at a new year evening party in the auditorium of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference here today.

Minister of Education Liu Hsi-yao, Minister of Culture Huang Chen, Vice-Foreign Minister Chung Hsi-tung and Vice-Chairman Wang Hsiao-i of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee were present at the party jointly sponsored by the Ministry of Education and the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee.

Vice-Minister of Education Pu Tung-hsiu extended new year greetings to the participants and praised the foreign students for helping promote mutual understanding and friendship between the Chinese people and the people of various countries. He wished them still greater successes in their study during the coming year and extended cordial regards to Chinese teachers and other personnel assisting the foreign friends in their study.

A rich programme of theatrical items were presented at the party by teachers and students of some arts schools and other performing art workers. A variety of recreational activities followed the performance.

UNITED STATES

FIRST GROUP OF PRC SCHOLARS TO STUDY IN U.S. LEAVES PEKING

OW281858Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 26 Dec 78 OW

[Text] The first group of Chinese scholars who were entrusted by the people of the motherland with the responsibility of studying advanced science and technology in the United States for the purpose of accomplishing the four modernizations left Peking for the United States on 25 December.

The group is made up of 50 scholars and includes 6 females. Their major subjects of study in the United States will be science, technology, agriculture and medicine.

On the morning of 25 December, Vice Premier Fang I received these scholars at the Great Hall of the People and encouraged them to study hard America's advanced science and technology in order to contribute to the four modernizations. He said: You must study hard like Premier Chou and other proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation did as students in France. I also hope that you will devote yourselves to improving Sino-U.S. relations.

Arrival in Washington

OW281900Y Peking NCNA in English 1239 GMT 28 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Washington, 27 Dec (HSINHUA)---A group of 50 Chinese scholars arrived in Washington this evening for advanced studies in the United States. They were met at the airport by John E. Reinhardt, director of the U.S. International Communication Agency, and Han Hsu, deputy chief of the Liaison Office of the People's Republic of China in the U.S. On behalf of the U.S. Government, Reinhardt extended a warm welcome to the Chinese scholars and wished them success in their study in the United States.

This is the first group of Chinese scholars to study in the U.S. since the founding of the People's Republic of China. The first group of Chinese scholars consists of lecturers, engineers, researchers and doctors. They are to study for two years in various branches of natural science including engineering, agriculture and medical science.

U.S. OFFICIALS CITED ON INCREASING MILITARY SPENDING

OW281747Y Peking NCNA in English 1657 GMT 28 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 28 Dec (HSINHUA)--Harold Brown, U.S. defense secretary, and General David Jones, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, stressed that the United States would continue increasing its military spending rate, according to a report from Washington. Brown said: "We will have to increase the present spending rate to keep essential equivalence even with a SALT II treaty." Jones pointed out that the U.S. top military leaders will support a SALT agreement only if "we can proceed with the programs necessary to allow essential equivalence."

Quoting Brown and Jones's statements, AP pointed out in a report that by "essential equivalence," they meant that the U.S. nuclear striking force might be kept in approximate balance with that of the Soviet Union--not only in numbers but in effectiveness. Brown and Jones believed that only in this way, can the United States remain certain that the Russians would be deterred from launching a surprise knockout blow in the future.

The AP report says: "Billions of dollars in U.S. strategic weapons programs are certain to go forward even with a new SALT agreement. The vast bulk of the spending will come in future years." Under the programs the United States will develop and deploy an entirely new mobile long-range missile system that could cost up to 30 billion dollars, build a fleet of giant Trident submarines, develop a 7,200-kilometer range missile to be launched from them and develop a new cruise missile. In addition, Soviet tests of satellite-killing space systems have impelled the Pentagon to move with some urgency into anti-satellite weapons research.

U.S., the WALL STREET JOURNAL points out in a recent article, "both sides (the United States and the Soviet Union) have improved their forces under SALT I....but, overall, the Soviet gains have been more striking." "The lesson from SALT I is clear. Strategic arms control doesn't stop the arms race, it merely allows it to continue under slightly different rules," it says.

SOVIET UNION

PEOPLE'S DAILY COMMENTS ON SOVIET MILITARY EXERCISE IN BALTIC

HK280935Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 19 Dec 78 p 6 HK

[Commentary on international affairs: "A Naked War Rehearsal"]

[Text] The British press recently revealed that the Soviet Union had conducted an 11-week military exercise this summer in the Baltic Sea simulating an attack on and capture of the British Shetland Islands. This naturally aroused the attention and concern of the British.

The Soviet Union has stepped up its military activities in the northern Atlantic in recent years. The Soviet fleet has even advanced its forward position to the Shetland and Faeroe Islands and to Iceland. Thus, not only are Nordic countries like Norway, Denmark and Iceland directly threatened, but Britain and other West European countries also feel the threat.

The spearhead of the Soviet Union's mock attack on the Shetland Islands was pointed at Britain. In this exercise, the Soviet Union not only deployed a new type of ocean-going landing craft and thousands of marines, but also hundreds of paratroopers and aircraft, including the latest Backfire bombers. In fighting in concert, the sea and air forces attacked the target with bombs, an airborne assault and a marine landing. All this revealed the criminal design of the new Soviet tsar to prepare for a new war.

The Soviet Union once scurrilously attacked the British Government and military personnel for "fabricating" lies about Soviet military threats and denounced the Labor government's increased military budget as "incompatible with the interests of peace and security." Does this mean that Britain should yield before the Soviet Union's military threats and dance to Moscow's pipe of "detente"? The high vigilance shown by the British and their convincing exposure of the Soviet Union's naked war rehearsal have once again demonstrated to us that the tyrannical Hitlerite period and the Munich era are gone forever.

JAPANESE MILITARY COMMENTATOR EXPOSES SOVIET HEGEMONISM

OW282024Y Peking NCNA in English 1953 GMT 28 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 28 Dec (HSINHUA)--Japanese military commentator Hiroshi Kanno analysed the situation in Asia, exposed the military designs of the Soviet Union and emphasized the need to push forward the struggle against hegemonism. In a recent interview with Chinese correspondents here, he said that at present, the peace-loving people of the world are closely following the developments in Southeast Asia with Indochina as its centre and in the Mideast and North Africa.

As tension is building up in the two regions, one must take special note of the fact that within about one month, the Soviet social-imperialists signed "treaties of friendship and cooperation", which are actually treaties of military alliance, with Vietnam and other countries, he said. These treaties of military alliance are closely related with the situation in Indochina, Southeast Asia as well as in the Middle East and North Africa, he declared.

Referring to the Middle East, he said that Moscow is making use of the turmoil in Iran. It has deployed large numbers of troops along the Soviet-Iranian borders and is engaged in subversive activities in the country.

Speaking of Indochina, he pointed out that "the Soviet Union has been shipping arms to Vietnam to back up its war of aggression against Kampuchea. According to Western sources, Vietnam has built radar bases near the Chinese-Vietnamese frontier, two rocket bases and an airport for MIG 23 fighters near Hanoi and is building a naval base for the Soviet Union on an island off Haiphong. Moscow wants to turn the former American base Cam Ranh Bay into its naval base." He noted that obviously Vietnam is pursuing regional hegemonism with the support and assistance of Moscow. Vietnam, however, can hardly make any headway in its venture, because the Southeast Asian countries are on guard against it.

He said: The Soviet Union will strengthen its gulf base in Vietnam as a supply base and make it easy for Soviet naval and air forces to operate in the west Pacific and the Indian Ocean. Western countries, Japan in particular, feel uneasy about the Soviet control over the base in Vietnam.

Japan is now confronted with a grave military threat from the Soviet Union. Once a war breaks out, Japan's maritime security will be endangered, he said.

On the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty, he said that the Japanese people must closely unite with the Chinese people in the struggle against hegemonism. This is the common target of the two peoples' political struggle. He said that certain persons in Japan have, in the name of "economic cooperation" or "technical cooperation", supplied the Soviet Union with a 80,000-ton floating dockyard and helped it build a second railway in Siberia in an attempt to pacify the Soviet Union. But all this will help boost Soviet military power.

NORTH ASIA

KIM IL-SONG WISHES CAMBODIAN PEOPLE SUCCESS

OW281827Y Peking NCNA in English 1528 GMT 28 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 Dec (HSINHUA)--President Kim Il-song heartily wishes the Kampuchean people greater successes in the struggle to defend the sovereignty of the country and the gains of revolution and build a new prosperous Kampuchea, according to KCNA.

This wish was expressed in a message which Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent yesterday to Pol Pot, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kampuchea and prime minister of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

The message says: "It is a great encouragement to our people that the Communist Party of Kampuchea and the government and people of Democratic Kampuchea expressed full support and solidarity for our party's policy of national reunification and our people's just struggle for its realization and sharply denounced the "two Koreas" scheme of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique.

"The Korean people set great store by their friendship and solidarity with the Kampuchean people, their brother and comrade-in-arms, and are happy to note that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two parties, two countries and two peoples are favorably developing day by day through the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism."

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

FOREIGN MINISTRY STATEMENT ON SOVEREIGNTY OVER NANSHA ISLANDS

OW281609Y Peking NCNA in English 1601 GMT 28 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 29 Dec (HSINHUA)--The spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China today issued an authorized statement on the question of sovereignty over the Nansha Islands, reiterating that the Nansha Islands have always been part of China's territory and that claims to sovereignty over any of the Nansha Islands by any foreign country are all illegal and null and void.

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The full text of the statement reads as follows:

The Nansha Islands as well as the Hsisha, Chungsha and Tungsha islands have always been part of China's territory. The Government of the People's Republic of China has time and again stated that China has indisputable sovereignty over these islands and their surrounding sea areas and that the resources there belong to China. Any foreign country's invasion or occupation of any of the Nansha Islands or its developmental or other activities in these areas constitute encroachments on China's territorial integrity and sovereignty and are impermissible. Claims to sovereignty over any of the Nansha Islands by any foreign country are all illegal and null and void.

SRV FORCES INTRUDE INTO YUNNAN PROVINCE 27 DECEMBER

OW261701Y Peking NCNA in English 1652 GMT 28 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Kunming, 28 Dec (HSINHUA)--The Vietnamese authorities yesterday once again sent their armed personnel to intrude into Hokou County in China's Yunnan Province. They fired at Chinese commune members who were peacefully working in the fields and occupied Chinese territory.

24 commune members of the Tungkualing brigade of Chiaotou commune were working in the morning near No 15 border marker on the Chinese side of the first section of the Sino-Vietnamese boundary. Without their knowledge, a group of Vietnamese armed personnel had earlier sneaked into this area amidst morning fog, and occupied a hill-top some 600 metres away from the fields where the Chinese peasants were working.

At 11:15 a.m. three shots rang out and bullets landed in the fields near the peasants. Immediately afterwards, three tracer bullets were fired from the hill-top. Hoping to encircle the Chinese commune members, more than 20 Vietnamese armymen crossed the border and headed into Chinese territory to meet up with the Vietnamese armed personnel who had occupied the hill-top. Under such circumstances, the Chinese militiamen working in the fields fired their guns into the air to warn off the invading Vietnamese armed personnel. However, the Vietnamese invaders refused to heed the warning and fired hundreds of rounds at the Chinese militiamen and commune members. Bullets fell near those who took cover by lying flat on the ground. They were not able to escape until Chinese militiamen in the border area heard the firing and came to their aid. The Vietnamese invaders were still occupying the hill-top at 5 p.m. yesterday.

U.S. WEEKLY QUOTED ON SRV'S CAMBODIAN AGGRESSION

OW281320Y Peking NCNA in English 1233 GMT 28 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 28 Dec (HSINHUA)--"The goal of the Vietnamese aggression is to topple the socialist government led by Pol Pot and reverse the Kampuchea revolution," says an editorial carried in the December 25th issue of the U.S. weekly THE CALL.

Entitled "Kampuchea: A Just Cause Will Prevail", the editorial points out that the Vietnamese "dry season" offensive against Kampuchea is now well underway with heavy backing from the USSR. By doing this they hope to drop the curtain of Soviet domination over all of Indochina, and establish Vietnam as the regional boss on the scene, the editorial adds.

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It goes on to say that the most treacherous action taken by the Vietnamese leaders to date was an announcement earlier this month that a so-called "Kampuchea National United Front for National Salvation" had been set up to wage a "liberation struggle" in Kampuchea. This new organization is a creature nurtured and hatched in Hanoi. There is nothing "Kampuchean" about it, except a handful of Kampuchean traitors whom the Vietnamese have hired to lead it, the editorial notes. "Why was this 'united front' set up so suddenly?" the editorial asks.

It seems that the whole world was beginning to see Vietnam's true role as the aggressor in the conflict with Kampuchea. International protests have gone up against the vast military campaign the Vietnamese have launched, especially the dropping of antipersonnel cluster bombs and poison gas canisters on the Kampuchean countryside. The establishment of this new "liberation movement" is just a heavy-handed trick by the Vietnamese leaders to pass off their own aggression as the activities of "Kampuchean liberation fighters," the editorial states.

But, the editorial says, the trick won't work. Efforts by Vietnam are doomed to failure. The Kampuchean people's cause is just. No matter what propaganda is dished up in Hanoi, the people of the world will see the truth for themselves and rally to Kampuchea's side.

POL POT MEETING WITH U.S. JOURNALISTS REPORTED

OW251755Y Peking NCNA in English 1716 GMT 25 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 25 Dec (HSINHUA)--Pol Pot, prime minister of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, received Richard Dudman, editor of the Saint-Louis POST DISPATCH, and Elizabeth Becker, editor of the Washington POST, at the guest house in Phnom Penh on the afternoon of December 22, Radio Democratic Kampuchea reported today. During the meeting, the Kampuchean prime minister spoke about the excellent situation in Kampuchea in defending and building the country and answered questions raised by them.

The two American journalists arrived in Phnom Penh on December 9 and left there for home on December 23.

ASEAN'S INCREASING REGIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION NOTED

OW281340Y Peking NCNA in English 1203 GMT 28 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 28 Dec (HSINHUA)--In face of intensifying superpower rivalry in Southeast Asia and growing trade protectionism in Western countries, members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) have made new progress in strengthening their regional economic cooperation.

ASEAN cooperation is most remarkable in trade. Following the enforcement last January of a preferential tariff cut by 10 to 15 per cent on 71 commodities, the sixth economic ministerial meeting of ASEAN last June agreed to further increase the number of commodities enjoying preferential tariff to 755. Not long ago, another 500 commodities were added to the list in accordance with an agreement reached at the 7th meeting of the ASEAN Trade and Tourism Committee. Thus, commodities under preferential trade treatment within the association totalled 1,326 in one year.

Some ASEAN countries also reached bilateral agreement and mutually reduced tariff on certain commodities.

Trade among the ASEAN countries has kept on increasing. Compared with figures of 1975, trade volume in 1977 between Malaysia and the Philippines increased by 24 per cent, between Singapore and Malaysia by 39.5 per cent, between Singapore and Indonesia by 57.49 per cent, and between Thailand and Malaysia by 95.6 per cent, the highest.

Regional economic cooperation among the ASEAN countries has extended from trade to production, shipping, energy resources and finance departments. The second ASEAN economic ministerial meeting in 1976 decided jointly to establish five regional industrial projects. Some of these have been completed and some are under construction.

The shipping and trade organizations of the ASEAN countries formed an organization this year to promote shipping cooperation among them. At the same time, they are expanding their merchant fleets and are prepared jointly to form an ASEAN merchant fleet on this basis, so as to increase the competitive power of the ASEAN shipping service and break the monopoly of foreign shipping companies in the region.

Financial cooperation is a new development in ASEAN economic cooperation. In August last year the governors of the central banks of the five ASEAN countries signed a memorandum on setting up a "(?revolving) fund" of 100 million U.S. dollars to help the ASEAN nations overcome difficulties in international payments caused by international monetary floating. In the beginning of the year, bankers of the five ASEAN nations met and decided to provide one another with loans for regional economic development.

The ASEAN nations have also taken positive measures for cooperation in agriculture, power and technology. Singapore helps Thailand in the development of livestock breeding. Thailand and Malaysia cooperate with each other in growing rubber and fruit trees. Malaysia has signed agreements with Singapore and Thailand on the supply of electricity. Singapore helps Indonesia develop Batam Island.

ASEAN's economic contacts with other countries have also increased. In June last year, ASEAN representatives and the Australian Government held a meeting on industrial cooperation. ASEAN foreign ministers held talks with their Japanese counterpart on closer economic cooperation and other problems. A ministerial meeting took place between ASEAN and the United States last August. The two sides agreed to continue their effort to consolidate their mutual-benefit relations and to take measures to promote their economic cooperation. Of late, ASEAN and the European Economic Community had their first successful ministerial meeting on strengthening their economic cooperation.

INDONESIA BANS FOREIGN FISHING BOATS FROM WATERS

OW281814Y Peking NCNA in English 1646 GMT 28 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 28 Dec (HSINHUA)--Indonesian President Suharto on December 26 said that the Indonesian Government would firmly ban all foreign fishing boats from sailing in Indonesia's territorial waters in order to defend state sovereignty and protect marine resources, according to a report from the Indonesian paper INDONESIA.

The president made the statement after listening to a report from the minister of defence, Mohammad Jusuf, concerning the illegal catching of fish by foreign fishing boats in the territorial water of Indonesia.

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According to the report, Jusuf told the press that President Suharto had emphasized that severe measures need to be taken against foreign fishing boats which sailed into the country's territorial waters.

SOUTH ASIA

LEADERS ATTEND NEPALESE ENVOY'S PEKING RECEPTION

OW281624Y Peking NCNA in English 1514 GMT 28 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking 28 Dec (HSINHUA)--Nepalese Ambassador to China Yadu Nath Khanal and his wife gave a reception here this afternoon in celebration of the birthday of His Majesty King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev of Nepal.

Among the guests were Ngapo Ngawang-jigme, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Han Nien-lung, vice-foreign minister; Chou Hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade; Wei Yu-ming, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; Ho Piao, deputy director of the General Logistics Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Hsia Chih-hsu, vice-minister of light industry; Tao Chi, vice-minister of communications; Li Chi-tao, vice-minister of education; Yin Chung-wei, vice-minister of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission; Wang Hsio-i, vice-chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee; and Lin Lin, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries. Diplomatic envoys of various countries to China were also present.

This evening, Nepalese Consul-General in Lhasa B. Sharma gave a reception in celebration of the birthday of His Majesty King Birendra.

EUROPE

\$69-MILLION CONTRACT FOR OIL PROSPECTING EQUIPMENT WITH FRANCE SIGNED

OW271745Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1625 GMT 27 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 27 Dec (AFP)--China has ordered seven geological and geophysical data processing centres for use in oil prospecting from a French consortium under a 69-million-dollar contract signed here, French sources said today.

The Chinese were understood to be planning to set up the computer-based centres in areas across the country where prospects for oil discoveries are held to be promising, including Sinkiang. The installations will be supplied by the French groups Compagnie General de Geophysique (CGC) and Control Data-France outside parts [as received] as from next month.

The contract, signed with the Chinese machinery purchase corporation after negotiations with the Petroleum Ministry, is among the biggest concluded by China in this field so far. China has launched an intensive prospective drive as part of efforts to raise crude oil output from the present level of 90 million tons to 400 million tons by the end of the century.

CGC, the main contractor, specialises in prospecting equipment and has been doing business with the Chinese since 1966. The company, which has sold a number of vessels for offshore prospecting to China, expects to start talks on other deals next month.

BRITISH ECONOMY'S IMPROVEMENT IN 1978 NOTED

OW280824Y Peking NCNA in English 0722 GMT 28 Dec 78 OW

[Text] London, 27 Dec (HSINHUA)--The British economy was clearly on the mend in the outgoing year. Industrial growth picked up considerably and inflation subsided to one digit. Investments showed an increase while financial strains diminished, but some nagging problems remained unsettled. Industrial growth reached the highest since 1973. Output index in the first ten months of this year averaged 109.7, according to official figures. This represents a 4 percent increase over the comparable figure of last year and 12 percent over that of 1975.

The inflationary tide that harassed the British Government for years was stemmed as a result of government control of wage hikes and money supply. Retail prices rose at a much slower pace, dropping from 15.8 percent in 1977 to 8.1 percent last month. Inflation consequently showed a marked deceleration from the hyper-inflation of 1975.

The financial scene looked brighter. The pound sterling remained stable in international markets and British gold and foreign exchange reserves mounted steadily. By last month, after repaying ahead of time the 2,000 million U.S. dollar loan due to the International Monetary Fund, Britain had gold and foreign exchange reserves totalling 16,669 million U. S. dollars which is 68 percent more than last year.

Decelerated inflation and accelerated economic growth encouraged investments for industrial expansion. Private investments went up about 15 percent as compared with last year, beating the records of many previous years. In the first three quarters of this year government investments totalled 2,850 million pounds sterling, an 8 percent increase over the same period of last year.

According to official statistics oil investment ranks first of all industries. The oil output in the first nine months of this year was nearly equivalent to the annual output of last year. The annual output of this year will, it is estimated reach about 50 million tons. The oil supplied by the North Sea oil field this year is equivalent to 52 percent of Britain's oil consumption. The cost of oil imports in the first eleven months of this year fell nearly 600 million pounds sterling as compared with the same period of last year. This is favourable to the improvement of the country's balance of payments situation.

Increasing investments in enterprises and the exploitation of the North Sea oil field have resulted in a rise of output in the machine building, electrical, chemical, construction and transport industries. It is reported that the gross output value of the machine building industry this year will reach 480 million pounds sterling, an estimated increase of 10 percent over last year. The construction industry, which was in recession for many years, appears to have experienced a resurgence this year. According to the most recent figures of the Central Statistics Bureau, the total sum for new contracts in the first ten months of this year was 7,600 million pounds sterling, an increase of 80 percent as compared with the same period of last year.

Nevertheless, there is evidence of imbalance and instability in the development of the British economy, and of decreased production in some sectors. Statistics showed that in the first eleven months this year, steel output was 18,916,000 tons, 1.7 percent less than that of the corresponding period of last year. Serious disputes between labour and capital in the car industry have resulted in a bigger decline in production. According to material issued by the Department of Industry, car production in the first eleven months of this year dropped 6 percent more than during the same period last year.

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Furthermore, the ship-building industry is also stagnant. Although unemployment slightly eased since the beginning of the year, there were over 1.3 million workers registered as out of jobs in mid-December, about 5.5 per cent of the country's total labour force.

The 5 percent wage increase limitation fixed by the British Government has been fiercely opposed by the trade unions. This has led to frequent strikes. The government estimates say that there have been 1,900 strikes involving 839,600 workers during the last eleven months. The government has sought to control inflation by limiting the issue of money. The Bank of England announced that as of November loan interest would be increased from 10 percent to 12.5 percent. This will certainly affect the growth of industrial investment.

The economic dilemma pictures the British Government a gloomy future for the coming year.

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

KENG PIAO HEADS DELEGATION TO BOUMEDIENE'S FUNERAL

OW281752Y Peking NCNA in English 1648 GMT 28 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 28 Dec (HSINHUA)--A Chinese Government delegation led by Keng Piao, vice-premier of the State Council, left here for Algiers by special plane this evening to attend the funeral for Houari Boumedienne, president of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria and chairman of the Revolutionary Council. Members of the delegation are Lin Chung, assistant foreign minister; and Hsu Ming [1776 2494], ambassador of the People's Republic of China to Algeria (already abroad). The delegation was seen off at the airport by Vice-Premier Chen Mu-hua and Vice-Foreign Minister Ho Ying.

Souibes Rabah, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Algerian Embassy here, was present.

LEADERS SEND CONDOLENCE MESSAGES TO ALGERIA

Yeh, Hua Message

OW281229Y Peking NCNA in English 1222 GMT 28 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 28 Dec (HSINHUA)--Yeh Chien-ying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and Hua Kuo-feng, premier of the State Council, of the People's Republic of China yesterday sent a message to His Excellency Rabah Bitat, interim president of the Democratic People's Republic of Algeria expressing deep condolences on the passing of Houari Boumedienne, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Algeria and of the Council of Revolution. The message reads:

We are deeply grieved to learn of the untimely passing away of Mr. Houari Boumedienne, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Algeria and of the Council of Revolution.

President Boumedienne was an outstanding leader of Algeria, a famous anti-imperialist fighter of the Third World and an esteemed friend of the Chinese people. He made a great contribution to the liberation of the Algerian nation, to safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty and to developing the national economy and culture. He made unremitting efforts in combating imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and Zionism and promoting the unity of the Third World countries and for the establishment of a new international economic order. Thus he won the admiration and praise of the people of the Third World.

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On behalf of the Chinese Government and people, we wish to express our profound condolences to the government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Algeria as well as our sincere sympathy to President Boumedienne's bereaved family.

Vice Premier Teng Message

OW281237Y Peking NCNA in English 1225 GMT 28 Dec 78 QW

[Text] Peking, 28 Dec (HSINHUA)--Teng Hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, yesterday sent a message in his own name to His Excellency Rabah Bitat, interim president of the Democratic People's Republic of Algeria, extending deep condolences on the passing of Houari Boumedienne, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Algeria and of the Council of Revolution. The message reads:

Shocked and grieved to learn of the sad passing of Houari Boumedienne, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Algeria and of the Council of Revolution.

President Boumedienne made an indelible contribution in winning Algeria's national liberation and leading its construction, promoting the militant friendship between the Chinese and Algerian peoples and furthering the glorious cause of the united struggle of the Third World and the non-aligned movement against imperialism. His death is a great loss to all of us.

I wish to extend deep condolences to Your Excellency and to the government and people of Algeria and my heartfelt sympathies to the bereaved family.

EGYPTIAN OFFICIAL LINKS PALESTINIAN ISSUE TO MIDEAST PEACE

OW281846Y Peking NCNA in English 1533 GMT 28 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Cairo, 27 Dec (HSINHUA)--Egyptian Acting Foreign Minister Butrus Ghali declared yesterday that peace will not come to the Middle East in the coming year if the Palestinian issue remains unsolved. He said: "The Palestinian issue has always been the root cause of confrontations, conflicts and wars since 1948 and if the parties concerned failed to bring about a comprehensive settlement of the question nobody could then imagine the possibility of realizing peace in the new year."

Ghali was speaking in an interview with Radio Cairo here yesterday. He pointed out that Egypt is seeking a linkage between the Sinai agreement and the future of the West Bank and Gaza Strip. The two will be an integrated unit representing a unified Palestinian entity.

On the eve of the new year, said Ghali, Egypt has a determined wish to establish and preserve peace. Building peace requires normalization of relations among the countries in the region. But establishing such relations between Egypt and Israel is linked with finding out a solution to the Palestinian issue in all its aspects. It will be absurd to try to arrange relations between Egypt and Israel unless a solution to the Palestinian problem is reached, the acting foreign minister added.

In an interview with the EGYPTIAN GAZETTE today, Ghali reaffirmed Egypt's assurances that no peace treaty will be signed without a complementary treaty on the autonomy for the Palestinians.

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WESTERN HEMISPHERE

NCNA CORRESPONDENT ON SUPERPOWERS' INTRIGUING IN PERU

OW282016Y Peking NCNA in English 1950 GMT 28 Dec 78 OW

[Excerpts] Lima, 28 Dec (HSINHUA correspondent Shen Chia-sung)--As this year approaches its end, the Peruvian Constituent Assembly has completed work on drafting a new constitution, thereby advancing by one step the reform of the state's political structure in preparation for the military government's relinquishing of power to a civilian government.

The work of the Constituent Assembly has been accompanied by intricate and complicated political struggles. Political groups of differing beliefs have divided and regrouped, and undertaken various activities both inside and outside the assembly, in an attempt to influence the development of the country's political situation. The superpowers are also trying to exert influence on the situation. One superpower, while covertly supporting its agent in Peru, pretends to be a friend of the Peruvian people and is trying in every way to step up infiltration. The other superpower is also unwilling to lag behind in exerting influence. Their activities have roused the vigilance of the Peruvian people.

The head of the Peruvian Government has repeatedly made appeals for unity. He has also promised that the national election and the transfer of power will be conducted ahead of schedule if the constitution is enacted sooner than predicted.

Another important problem looming on the Peruvian horizon is the problem of economy. This has lain behind the acuteness of the internal political struggles, and is also one of the problems laid down for solution in the Tupac Amaru Plan. The development of the country's national economy and the conquering of economic difficulties are important targets in the plan. But it is not easy to achieve these. Peru's economy has been beset with serious difficulties this year. These were results of the impact of the economic crisis of the capitalist world, a prolonged drought as well as other complicated factors including an economic imbalance resulting from some "social reforms" carried out in Peru a few years ago. The heavy debt load is also impeding economic rehabilitation. According to reports, Peru's accumulated foreign debt has nearly reached 8,500 million U.S. dollars. This includes some 1,000 million used to purchase weapons from the Soviet Union. Foreign debts due for payment in the period 1978 to 1980 amount to over 2,000 million U.S. dollars. Speaking on July 28 on the 157th anniversary of national independence, President Morales said, "Peru is experiencing a serious economic and financial crisis which is mainly characterized by a decline in production, and a worsening of inflation. The crisis is also influencing, with particular gravity, social conditions, that is to say, the employment and standard of living of the people." As prices have spiraled upward, so the Peruvian people have gone on strike to gain better living conditions and higher wages.

In order to overcome the economic difficulties, the government has made efforts to reschedule its debts. However, President Morales has stated that Peru will never accept "any attached conditions," but will defend the supreme benefit of the state "with a dignified and serious attitude". The refinancing arrangements total 1,900 million U.S. dollars (or 90 percent of the debts falling due from 1978 to 1980).

TAIWAN COMPATRIOTS DEMAND UNIFICATION WITH MOTHERLAND

OW231111Y [Editorial Report OW]

Peking in Mandarin to Taiwan at 0400 GMT on 20 December reports that many Taiwan compatriots are demanding unification with the motherland. The report notes that according to the October issue of Taiwan's college students indicates that "70 percent of those polled openly voiced their approval of China's unification." The report says that some Taiwan newspapers have "urged the Taiwan authorities to end the state of hostility with the motherland on the mainland and to realize the unification of the motherland through negotiations." Some Taiwan compatriots, including high-level Kuomintang personnel, the report notes, have "openly voiced their opposition to uniting with the Russians." The report then cites the June issue of the Taiwanese magazine SUMMER TIDE which said: "Both tsarist imperialism and Soviet social imperialism are the same. Their aggression against China will never change. The Soviets are still, to this time, constantly encroaching upon China's border and plotting to undermine China's unification. But some people are so shameless and despicable that they have gone so far as to openly advocate selling out to and relying on Soviet social imperialism."

Continuing, the report says: Some Taiwanese newspapers have also pointed out: "Uniting with the Russians is the most dangerous thing to do because it is like leading a wolf into a closed room. If we stand on the side of Soviet Russia, we are helping the enemy to commit aggression against our own country. Under any circumstances, we must not sell out our national interests." An article in the magazine CHUNGHUA pointed out: "Before China is unified, the Chinese people will never recognize the proclamation of any party or individual on the independence of Taiwan."

Peking in Mandarin to Taiwan at 0400 GMT on 21 December broadcasts a report with portions of recorded talks by some of the Taiwanese compatriots residing in Peking celebrating the establishment of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations. According to the report, Li Chun-ching, Standing Committee member of the CPPCC National Committee and board director of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League, said: "Taiwan's only way out is to be united with the motherland. Some people nonsensically say Taiwan has a few roads it can take. That is deceitful. Now that China has formally established diplomatic ties with the United States, this point is clear. I repeat: Taiwan has no way out except uniting with the motherland. Taiwan is Chinese territory, and it should have been united with China in the first place. Taiwan's uniting with the motherland is in the interests of peace in Asia and the world. It is also in the interests of Taiwan. For example, Taiwan consumes 10 million tons of oil each year and has a hard time purchasing it. The motherland has oil. Taiwan can also find a market for its industrial products in the motherland. I hope that the Taiwan authorities are sober-minded and not wishful-thinkers. Now is the time to show genuine patriotism."

The report also includes remarks by NPC delegate (Tsai Tzu-min), who says: "China and the United States have decided to establish diplomatic relations next January. As a Taiwanese compatriot, I am very happy. The motherland's international position and prestige are now growing higher and higher. Our motherland is building itself into a powerful, modern socialist country. Along with the growing strength of the motherland, the trend of Taiwan's return to the motherland is becoming more and more obvious. Some people are concerned over what the Communist Party might do after Taiwan returns to the motherland. In this regard, leaders of our country have repeatedly said: After Taiwan returns to the motherland, we will respect the reality in Taiwan and continue to respect the people's living standard and mode of life."

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

E 1

LI HSIEN-NIEN, LIAO CHENG-CHIH ADDRESS OVERSEAS CHINESE MEETINGS

OW290136Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1647 GMT 28 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 28 Dec--A National Conference on Overseas Chinese Affairs and the Second National Congress of Returned Overseas Chinese were held in Peking from 22 to 28 December.

Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and Vice Chairman Yeh Chien-ying of the CCP Central Committee wrote inscriptions for the two meetings.

Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's inscription reads: "It is necessary to conscientiously implement the party's policy toward Overseas Chinese affairs and to mobilize vast numbers of Overseas Chinese, returned Overseas Chinese and their families to work enthusiastically to build their motherland into a great socialist country."

The inscription presented by Comrade Yeh Chien-ying reads: "To accomplish the socialist modernization of the motherland calls for emancipating our minds and large-scale devotion to the development of Overseas Chinese affairs."

The meetings were attended by some 1,000 people, including representatives of Overseas Chinese farms and factories in China, returned Overseas Chinese and families of Overseas Chinese; representatives of returned Overseas Chinese working on the scientific and technological, industrial and communications, cultural and educational and health and sports fronts and serving PLA and state organs; representatives of workers in charge of Overseas Chinese affairs in various localities; representatives of returned Overseas Chinese from Hong Kong and Macao; representatives of returned Overseas Chinese of Taiwan origin; and representatives of victimized Overseas Chinese expelled by the Vietnamese authorities.

The joint opening ceremony for the two meetings was attended by party and state leaders Li Hsien-nien, Keng Piao, Chen Mu-hua, Liao Cheng-chih and Ku Mu; responsible persons of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of the State Council and the National Overseas Chinese Association Lin Hsiu-te, Lien Kuan, Chuang Hsi-chuan, Chuang Ming-li and I Mei-hou; and responsible persons of the organs of the central authorities and state and various PLA departments.

Comrade Li Hsien-nien addressed the joint opening ceremony on behalf of the party Central Committee and the State Council. He said: Since the PRC's founding, Chairman Mao's revolutionary line has always occupied a dominant position on the Overseas Chinese affairs front. We have adopted a series of policies on Overseas Chinese affairs based on the principle of "equality, nondiscrimination and treating Overseas Chinese according to their specific needs," and have applied this principle to returned Overseas Chinese and families of Overseas Chinese in China. Practice is the sole criterion for testing truth.

The past record of more than 20 years shows that our policies on Overseas Chinese affairs have been instrumental in mobilizing returned Overseas Chinese and families of Overseas Chinese to work enthusiastically for socialism, in expanding the patriotic united front, in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and in speeding up China's socialist construction. However, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" undermined the party's policies on Overseas Chinese affairs, turned things upside down with regard to relations between the enemy and ourselves and discriminated against, dealt blows to and persecuted returned Overseas Chinese and families of Overseas Chinese. We must make conscientious efforts to implement the party's policies and thoroughly rehabilitate those returned Overseas Chinese and families of Overseas Chinese who were persecuted on the basis of false and framed-up charges and incorrect verdicts. Problems left over from our earlier discussions on how to deal with returned Overseas Chinese and families of Overseas Chinese who have been discriminated against and persecuted must be properly resolved as soon as possible.

The legitimate rights and interests of the returned Overseas Chinese and families of Overseas Chinese should be protected, and normal communications with their family members residing abroad must be encouraged and protected. No acts sabotaging the party's policies should be tolerated, and any saboteurs of the policies on Overseas Chinese affairs and cases of this nature should be seriously dealt with on a case-by-case basis.

Party committees at all levels must attach importance to work serving Overseas Chinese, make conscientious efforts to implement the party's policies on Overseas Chinese affairs, pay attention to the implementation of the production and construction projects in the native places of Overseas Chinese and strive to improve the livelihood of the people there. Personnel of the departments of Overseas Chinese affairs and Overseas Chinese associations should keep in close touch with the masses and reality so that they can get acquainted with the plight of the returned Overseas Chinese and families of Overseas Chinese and what progress has been made in implementing the policies on Overseas Chinese affairs. They must help returned Overseas Chinese and families of Overseas Chinese solve their current problems. In short, the whole party must warmly assist the Overseas Chinese affairs departments in successfully carrying out their work.

Comrade Li Hsien-nien pointed out: China's policy toward Overseas Chinese affairs was mapped out by Chairman Mao and Premier Chou. It conforms to the five principles of peaceful coexistence. We will continue to carry it out.

Comrade Li Hsien-nien said: We hope that Chinese compatriots residing abroad, those who had returned to their motherland and families of Overseas Chinese would work with the people of the whole country for the socialist modernization of the motherland and for the return of Taiwan to the motherland for the reunification of the country.

At the conference, Comrade Liao Cheng-chih delivered a report: "Conscientiously implement the party's policy on Overseas Chinese affairs, and strive to build a powerful, modern socialist nation." Dwelling upon the various tasks for the Overseas Chinese affairs work front in the new period, he said: From 1979, the emphasis of the work of the whole party should be shifted to socialist modernization. On our Overseas Chinese affairs front, we must also shift the emphasis of our work and pay full attention to socialist modernization. Our main task is to conscientiously implement the party's policy on Overseas Chinese affairs and bring into full play the socialist enthusiasm of returned Overseas Chinese and their dependents; seriously study so as to raise our political, ideological, scientific and cultural levels; emancipate our mind; go all out to run overseas work and enterprises well; welcome Overseas Chinese in support of socialist construction of the motherland; strengthen ties between the party and returned Overseas Chinese; actively carry out activities for the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese; and strengthen party leadership over the work of Overseas Chinese affairs and improve related organs.

In his report, Comrade Liao Cheng-chih discussed ostracism and persecution of Chinese nationals by Vietnam. He said: Backed by Soviet social imperialism, the Vietnamese authorities have since last year carried out a wild anti-China campaign and unscrupulously undermined the agreement reached in 1955 by the two parties of China and Vietnam for solution of the question of Overseas Chinese in Vietnam. They have been persecuting and expelling Overseas Chinese on a mass scale. Recently, by signing the "friendship and cooperation treaty" with the Soviet Union, which in essence is a military alliance, Vietnam has completely thrown itself into the arms of the Soviet Union. In pursuing its drive for regional hegemony with the support of Soviet global hegemonism, Vietnam has shown people everywhere that it plays the role of the Cuba of the East.

In escalating its anti-China campaign, Vietnam has of late gone so far as to making frequent provocations along the Sino-Vietnam border and encroached upon China's territory. This truculence has reached an intolerable degree. We wish to solemnly warn the Vietnamese authorities that they must immediately stop their persecution of Chinese residents in Vietnam and their provocations and incursions along the China-Vietnam border. Otherwise, they will meet the punishment they deserve.

Chuang Hsi-chuan, acting chairman of the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese, summed up in his report the work of the federation since the First National Congress of Returned Overseas Chinese, and put forward the future tasks of the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese as well as its branches in various localities.

This congress of returned Overseas Chinese has revised the regulations of the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese and elected members of the federation. The congress has unanimously recommended Liao Cheng-chih as honorary chairman of the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese.

On 28 December, the second congress of returned Overseas Chinese held its first session in which Chuang Hsi-chuan was elected chairman for the current term of the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese.

Further on Li Speech

OW281516Y Peking NCNA in English 1503 GMT 28 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 28 Dec (HSINHUA)--"To speed socialist modernization, we must strive for a peaceful international atmosphere," pointed out Li Hsien-nien, vice-chairman of the party Central Committee and vice-premier of the State Council.

Speaking to a joint session of the National Conference on Overseas Chinese Affairs and the Second National Congress of Returned Overseas Chinese, he hailed diplomatic relations between China and the United States as "a major historic event" which will have "an important bearing on promoting friendship between the Chinese and American people and on safeguarding peace and stability in Asia and the world at large."

Li Hsien-nien stressed that the Chinese people were determined to join people of other countries in broadening the international united front against hegemonism.

He continued: "The Soviet social-imperialists have not given up their ambition to subjugate China. And the Vietnamese authorities, backed by the Soviet global hegemonists, are working overtime at their regional hegemonism, opposing China, ostracizing and cruelly persecuting Chinese nationals residing in Vietnam. Not long ago, the Soviet Union and Vietnam concluded a so-called treaty of friendship and cooperation which is in substance a military alliance. They aim their attack at China and the Southeast Asian countries and have launched a frenzied armed aggression and subversive activities against Kampuchea."

The Vietnamese authorities must stop at once their criminal anti-Chinese and anti-China acts or else they will bear all the consequences, he warned.

"We resolutely support the Kampuchean people in their just struggle against the Soviet-Vietnamese hegemonists. We believe that final victory will go to the heroic Kampuchean people," Li Hsien-nien said.

NORTHEAST PROVINCES, HONAN WELCOME PARTY PLENUM COMMUNIQUE

SK282303Y [Editorial Report SK] Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 24 December reported that "at 2000 on 23 December, the broad masses of workers, commune members, commanders and fighters of PLA units, cadres, intellectuals, students and neighborhood residents in Changchun Municipality listened on the broadcast of the commune of the third plenum of the 11th CCP Central Committee. They were elated, inspired and excited. They repeatedly listened to the broadcast. Many units held forums that night.

"On 24 December, they vied to read the communique and sincerely studied, warmly discussed and deeply understood its guidelines. The broad masses of armymen and civilians warmly support the communique and the various decisions adopted at the third plenum of the 11th CCP Central Committee."

The report notes that Standing Committee members of Changchun municipal party organizations held a forum to study the communique on 24 December. Responsible comrades of various departments, committees, offices and sections of the municipal party committee participated. The forum was presided over by Comrade Jen Ching-yuan, secretary of the Changchun municipal party committee and chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee.

The same station at 1100 GMT on 25 December carried a report describing the jubilant scene in Kirin and Ssuning municipalities and Yenpien Autonomous Chou: "The cadres and masses of many units were elated. They gathered together happily to study the guidelines of the communique, talk about its great significance and pledge to warmly support the various decisions adopted at the third plenum of the 11th CCP Central Committee."

At 2200 GMT on 26 December, the station reported on the response of the Kirin Provincial Military District, the PLA units stationed in Kirn Province and the militiamen when they heard the communique. According to the report, they sincerely studied the communique, pledged to support its decisions and shift the stress of the work of the party to socialist modernization. "Commanders and fighters of a certain PLA unit of (Wangchun) brigade of (Shengsheng) commune, Hunchun County formed propaganda groups day after day to go deeply among the masses to publicize the guidelines of the communique," the report said.

The radio at 2200 GMT on 27 December carried a report on what people from various trades intended to do after listening to the communique. (Chang Kuo-liang), deputy director of the Changchun No 1 motor vehicle plant and noted model worker of the province and Changchun Municipality, said: "We must take the communique of the third plenum of the 11th CCP Central Committee as our guidance, work hard and aim high, make haste and catch up with or overtake the world advanced standard." Other personages from various fields also gave speeches supporting the communique and pledged to work hard and shift the emphasis of the work of the party to socialist modernization.

Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin at 2300 GMT on 27 December reported that "after the issuing of the communique of the third plenum of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the Shenyang PLA units were elated. Party committees at all levels immediately organized the broad masses of commanders and fighters to sincerely study, warmly discuss and talk freely about the great historical significance of the third plenum of the 11th CCP Central Committee. They pledged to unify the thinking and actions of the PLA units with the guidelines of the communique, shift the stress of the work to socialist modernization and strive to build and defend the modern and powerful socialist country."

Central South

Chengchow Honan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT on 24 December 1978 carried the full text of the communique of the third plenum of the 11th CCP Central Committee.

At 1100 GMT on 26 December, the station reported that "the broad masses of commanders and fighters of Honan Provincial Military District and PLA units stationed in Honan Province warmly hailed the publishing of the communique of the third plenum of the 11th CCP Central Committee. During these few days, a joyous atmosphere has prevailed through the military district, from organizations to the military camps and the field. All the people studied and memorized the communique, talked freely about the current excellent situation and looked forward to a brighter future."

They pledged to closely follow the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua to embark on the new Long March and make contributions to fulfilling the general task for the new period. According to the report, cadres and fighters of the "red 2d Company of a certain PLA unit" were greatly inspired after studying and discussing the communique. In spite of the cold weather, they immediately carried out military skill training so as to implement the guidelines of the communique with concrete deeds.

ANNIVERSARY OF MAO'S BIRTH CELEBRATED NATIONWIDE

SK270649Y [Editorial Report SK] In memory of the 85th anniversary of Chairman Mao's birth, a film week is being held from 26 December 1978 to 1 January 1979 in large and medium-sized cities throughout the country. Among these cities are Changchun, Kirin, Yenching and Tungliao cities of Kirin Province, Shenyang, Luta, Anshan and Fushun cities of Liaoning Province, in which the film week will extend to 2 January, and Huhehot and Paotou cities of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, according to regional broadcasts.

Photo exhibitions are also being held on this occasion. To date, Changchun Kirin Provincial Service at 1100 GMT, Tsinan Shantung Provincial Service at 2300 GMT and Tientsin City Service at 2330 GMT in Mandarin on 26 December have reported the opening of photo exhibitions on 26 December. In Kirin Province, a photo exhibition is being held in Changchun at the provincial revolutionary committee, Ho Yu-fa, secretary of the Kirin provincial party committee, and Juan Po-sheng and Kao Yang, secretaries of the Kirin provincial party committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and other leading comrades toured the exhibition." The exhibition will run 1 month. In addition to the photo exhibition, KIRIN DAILY on 26 December carried eight pictures of Chairman Mao on page four. In Shantung province, a photo exhibition is being held at the provincial museum with 325 pictures on display. The Tientsin Municipal Revolutionary Committee is also sponsoring a photo exhibition on Chairman Mao. "Visiting the exhibition were responsible comrades of the Tientsin municipal party and revolutionary committees, standing committee members of the Fifth National People's Congress in Tientsin and vice chairman of the Tientsin Municipal CPPCC Committee."

Soirees were held to mark the anniversary of Chairman Mao's birth. Tsinan Shantung Provincial Service in Mandarin at 2310 GMT on 25 December reported that the Shantung Province, Tsinan PLA units and Tsinan Municipality sponsored a joint soiree. Among the some 2,000 people attending the soiree were "responsible comrades of the Shantung provincial party and revolutionary committees, Tsinan PLA units and the Tsinan municipal party and revolutionary committees: Pai Ju-ping, Chin Ho-chen, Li Chen, Fan Chao-li, (Teng Hai-ching), Hsiung Tso-fang, (Chang Feng), Jen Ssu-chung, Fang Cheng, (Tan Wen-hung), Yang Kuo-fu, (Tan Wei-tsao), Fu Chia-hsuan, Sun Chi-hsien, Li Po, (Liu Hsien-chuan), Tso Chi, Wu Hua-hsi, (Pao Hsien-chu), (Wang Chung-yin), Kao Chi-yun, Li Tzu-chao, (Chao Feng), (Lin Ping), Chen Te, Tang Chien-ju, Chang Fu-kuei, Yao Shih-chang, Sung I-min, Yang Po, Liu Peng, Chu Peng-cheng, (Chu Chi-min), (Li Yu-lang), (Y Hsiu) and (Wei Chien-yu). Also present were vice chairman of the Shantung provincial CPPCC Committee including Wang Che, Chang Yeh, Chou Chih-chun and Chang Wei-Tsen."

Tientsin City Service in Mandarin at 2340 GMT on 25 December reported that a soiree was held by the Tientsin municipal party and revolutionary committees on 25 December. The report stated: "Attending the soiree were responsible comrades of the Tientsin municipal party and revolutionary committee including Chen Wei-ta, Huang Chih-kang, (Chang Huai-san), (Fan Ju-sheng), Hsing Yen-tzu, (Wu Chen), Hu Chao-heng, (Li Yen-wu), Wang En-hui, (Kuo Chun-yuan), Ma Hsiu-chung, Pai Hua, Chao Chun and Liu Chin-feng; Standing Committee members of the Fifth National People's Congress Chou Shu-tao and Wu Yu-pu; Vice Chairmen of the Tientsin Municipal CPPCC Committee (Li Ting), (Huang Ching-tien), (Yang Chien-pai), (Ho Chung-chien), (Huang Ti-pei) and (Huang Yu-sheng); responsible persons of the Tientsin Garrison and PLA units stationed in Tientsin including (Tao Chung-nan), (Yen Ting-mao) and (Yang Tzu-an); and Vice President of the Supreme

People's Court (Wang Wei-kang) who is working in Tientsin."

Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 26 December also carried a report on the soiree held on the evening of the same day by the Kirin provincial party and revolutionary committees and the Changchun municipal party and revolutionary committees. The report stated that Wang En-mao, first secretary of the Kirin provincial party committee and chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, and other responsible comrades of the provincial party and revolutionary committees, the Changchun municipal party and revolutionary committees, Kirin Provincial Military District and PLA units stationed in Changchun attended the soiree. In a longer version of the report carried by Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin at 2200 GMT on 26 December, the following names of responsible comrades participating in the soiree were given: Ho Yu-fa, Juan Po-sheng, Kao Yang, Lan Kan-ting, Chang Shih-ying, Sung Chieh-han, Yu Ko, Tsung Hsi-yun, Mu Lin, Sung Chen-ting, Chin Ming-han, An Chih-wen, Yang Chan-tao, Su Chun-lu, (Liu Feng-ming), (Wang Ying-lieh), (Chiang Chen), (Liu Chao), (Yen Kuo-kuang), (Wang I-chih), Jen Ching-yuan, (Wang Chi-ting), Chen Chung, (Tsui Ssu-feng), Chai Hsing-kun, (Yang Ko-ming) and (Li Wen-sheng).

Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin at 2300 GMT on 26 December reported that a soiree was held on the evening of 26 December attended by responsible comrades of the provincial party and revolutionary committees, the provincial CPPCC committee, the Shenyang PLA units, the provincial military district and the Shenyang municipal party and revolutionary committees.

Further Anniversary Celebrations

SK282304Y [Editorial Report SK] Tsinan Shantung Provincial Service in Mandarin at 2300 GMT on 26 December carried an article written by the writing group of the Shangtung Provincial Scientific and Technological Commission entitled "Mao Tsetung Thought Guides Us To March Toward the Modernization of Science and Technology." The article says that Chairman Mao long ago pointed out the need to learn scientific and technological knowledge and expand the contingent of scientists and technicians, and that it is necessary to implement the intellectual policy, introduce foreign advanced technology and develop spare-time schools.

Central

Chengchow Honan Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 27 December reported that literary and art workers in Honan Province "held a literary and art performance on the evening of 26 December to solemnly commemorate the 85th birthday of great leader and teacher Chairman Mao," and that attending this performance were "First Secretary of the Honan provincial party committee and chairman of the Honan Provincial Revolutionary Committee Tuan Chun-i, second secretary of the Honan provincial party committee and vice chairman of the Honan Provincial Revolutionary Committee Hu Li-chiao, permanent secretary of the Honan provincial party committee and vice chairman of the Honan Provincial Revolutionary Committee (Liu Chieh); secretary of the Honan provincial party committee and vice chairman of the Honan Provincial Revolutionary Committee Hu Shang-li; secretary of the Honan provincial party committee (Tiao Ming-fu); deputy secretaries of the Honan provincial party committee and vice chairmen of the Honan Provincial Revolutionary Committee Cheng Yung-ho, Liu Hung-wen and Li Ching-wei; deputy secretary of the Honan provincial party committee and first secretary of the Chengchow municipal party committee (Yu I-chuan); and Standing Committee members of the Honan provincial party committee Chang Yao-tung and Chao Wen-fu."

This newscast also reported that a photo exhibition on Chairman Mao was held on 26 December at the Honan Exhibition Hall and that Tuan Chun-i, Hu Li-chiao, (Liu Chieh), (Tiao Ming-fu), Cheng Yung-ho, Liu Hung-wen, Li Ching-wei and (Yu I-chuan) attended the exhibition on the morning of 27 December.

Northeast

Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 23 December 1978 carried an article written by "veteran fighter on the public security front (Chang Tieh-chin)" entitled "Seek Truth From Facts and Strive To Serve the People," recalling Chairman Mao's teachings on public security and calling for efforts to render more service to the people in memory of Chairman Mao's 85th birthday.

The same station at 1100 GMT on 26 December reported that a symposium was held by members of the Liaoning Provincial CPPCC Committee and other patriotic personages of various circles in Liaoning in memory of the 85th anniversary of Chairman Mao's birth. "Vice Chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee (Chang Yen)" attended.

At 1100 GMT on 27 December, the same station reported that a literary and art soiree was held in Liaoning's Chunghua Theater on the evening of 26 December to commemorate the 85th anniversary of great leader Chairman Mao's birth. Attending this soiree were responsible comrades of the Liaoning provincial party and revolutionary committee, the provincial CPPCC committee, the Shenyang PLA units, the provincial military district and the Shenyang municipal party committee, and representatives of various circles of the province and municipalities, totaling more than 2,000 persons.

Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 23 December carried a recorded speech by (Wei Yun-po), secretary of the Lishu County party committee and chairman of the Lishu County Revolutionary Committee entitled "Keep Firmly in Mind Chairman Mao's Teaching on Seeking Truth From Facts and Quickening the Pace in Building a Commercial Grain Base County," commemorating the 85th anniversary of Chairman Mao's birth.

North

Huhehot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 23 December carried an article written by (Hao Te-lao), a national fighting hero and deputy chief of staff of "a certain unit of the Inner Mongolia Regional Military District," entitled "Keep Firmly in Mind Chairman Mao's Teaching and March Toward the Modernization of National Defense," describing how he was received by Chairman Mao on 12 different occasions and saying that the achievements he has scored are attributable to Chairman Mao.

Huhehot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 27 December reported that a concert was held in Huhehot on the evening of 26 December, to commemorate the 85th anniversary of Chairman Mao's birth. "Responsible persons of the party, government and army, including Chou Hui, Wang To, (Kung Fei), (Wang I-lun), (Huang Hou), Pao-jih-le-tai, Liu Ching-ping, Yun Shih-ying, Chang Peng-tu, (Chieh-erh-ko-le), (Li Wen), (Liu Chang), (Teng Nung-yu) and (Chiang I) attended."

Taiyuan Shansi Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 23 December carried an article written by a noted national model worker and secretary of a party branch of a brigade in Wenshui County entitled "Truly Cherish the Memory of Chairman Mao and Pledge To Reap a Still Greater Bumper Harvest of Grain and Oil," recalling Chairman Mao's teaching on increasing cotton production and pledging to work hard to increase cotton production.

Taiyuan Shansi Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 27 December reported that "in order to commemorate the 85th anniversary of the birth of great leader and teacher Chairman Mao, a literary and art soiree was jointly held by the propaganda department of the Shansi provincial party committee, the political department of the Shansi Provincial Military District, the Taiyuan Municipal Revolutionary Committee and the Shansi Provincial Cultural Bureau on the evening of 26 December in (Hupin) Hall." Attending the soiree were responsible comrades of various departments, including Wang Chien, Wang Ting-tung, (Wang Wen-chang), (Kwang Ko-wen), (Wang Hsiu-lien), Chao Yu-ting and Wang Mao-lin.

Provincial Celebrations Continue

HK280756Y [Editorial Report HK] Provincial radios have reported in recent days on local celebrations of the 85th anniversary of the birth of Mao Tsetung. Provincial leaders attended the celebrations.

East Region

Hofei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 26 December reported that the propaganda department of the Anhwei Provincial CCP Committee held a grand soiree at the Chianghuai Theater in Hofei on 25 December. Over 1,300 office cadres, workers, peasants, soldiers, intellectuals, Taiwanese compatriots and others attended. "Present at the function were Wan Li, Ku Cho-hsin, Chao Shou-i, Wang Kuang-yu, Yang Wei-ping, Jen Chih-pin, Yu Kuang-mao, Wang Wen-mo, Cheng Kuang-hua, (Hu Kai-ming), (Yuan Chen), Ma Chang-yen, Meng Chia-chin, responsible comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees and Anhwei Military District."

Foochow Fukien Provincial Service in Mandarin at 0300 GMT on 26 December reported that a cultural soiree was held in Foochow on 25 December, jointly sponsored by the Fukien Provincial CCP Committee, the CCP committee of the Foochow PLA units and the Foochow Municipal CCP Committee. "Chin Chao-tien, Wu Hung-hsiang, Pai Chih-min, Yuan Kai, Hu Wei-chih, Hsu Ya, Kuo Chao, Ho Jo-jen, Liu Yung-sheng, Wang Yen, Pi Chi-chang, Cheng Huo-pai and Wen Fu-shan, responsible comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees; and Lung Fei-hu, Liao Hai-kuang, Chang Hsien-yang, Sung Wei-chih, Wang Chih, Tsao Pu-nan, Ho Yun-feng, and Hsieh Chia-hsiang, members of the Standing Committee of the CCP Committee of the Foochow PLA units and leading comrades of the Foochow units, attended." A varied program was presented, praising Chairman Mao's life and achievements.

According to Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 27 December, the provincial cultural group staged a soiree in Nanchang on 26 December. "Chiang Wei-ching, Yang Shang-kuei, Ma Chi-kung, Fu Yu-tien, Ti Sheng, Liu Chun-hsiu, Chang Li-hsiung, Hsin Chun-chieh, (Cheng Kuo), Li I-chang, Chao Chih-chien, and Fang Chih-chun, responsible persons of the party, government and army in the province, and Li Tsu-ken and Ting Chang-hua, alternate members of the Central Committee, attended the performance." The participants pledged to shift the focus of work to socialist modernization and go all out to achieve the four modernizations.

Central-South Region

Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 26 December reported that the propaganda department of the Hunan Provincial CCP Committee opened a photographic exhibition entitled "Chairman Mao With Us Together" at the Chingshuitang Memorial Hall, Changsha, on 26 December.

"The opening ceremony was attended by Mao Chih-yung, Wan Ta, Sun Kuo-chih, Liu Fu-sheng, Wang Chih-kuo, Tung Chih-wen, Tung Kuo-kuei, Lo Chiu-yueh, (Shih Hsin-shan), Tsao Wen-chu, Liu Chun-chiao, Liu Yu-o, Teng Yu-chih, Shih Yu-chen, Liu Shih-hung, Sun Cheng-chien, Cheng Chi-wen, Kang Kan-sheng, (Chou Hsin-lin), Chen Hsin, Kou Hsien-hsueh, Tang Tsai-yu, (Li Chih-ping), Yang Min, Wu Hai-ching, (Li Tzu-chen), Lu Wen-hsin, Kuan Chien, Wang Li-chao, Li Ming, (Han Kai-ya), (Tsiu Hung-i), responsible comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees and Hunan Military District." Tung Chi-wen, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, made a speech in which he said: "Our best practical action for commemorating the birth of Chairman Mao is to actively respond to the call of the third plenum of the 11th CCP Central Committee, unite still more closely under the banner of Mao Tsetung Thought, unite around the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, and make still greater contributions to changing the backwardness of our country and building China into a powerful modern socialist state."

According to the same station at 2330 GMT on 26 December the people of Changsha held a soiree at the Hunan Theater on 26 December. Present were Mao Chih-yung, Wan Ta, Sun Kuo-chih, Wang Chih-kuo, Tung Chih-wen, Tung Kuo-kuei, Lo Chiu-yueh, (Shih Hsin-shan), Tsao Wen-chu, Liu Chun-chiao, Liu Yu-o, Teng Yu-chih, Shih Yu-chen, Kung An-min, Chi Shou-liang, Liu Shih-hung, Cheng Chi-wen, Kang Kan-sheng, Chen Shin, (Li Chih-ping), Kuan Chien, Wang Li-chao, (Tung Chao), (Chao Peng), (Ho Ping), Kuo Sen, and Yang Kai-chih, leading comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, Hunan Military District, PLA units stationed in Changsha, and the provincial CPPCC committee.

Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 27 December reported that the Hupeh Provincial Culture Bureau, the culture department of the political department of the Wuhan PLA units, and the Wuhan Municipal Culture Bureau held a grand soiree on 26 December. "This was attended by Chen Pi-hsien, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee and chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; Yen Cheng, commissar of the Wuhan PLA units; Han Ning-fu, Ku Ta-chun, Huang Chih-chen, Wang Chun, Jen Chung-lin, Chang Hsiu-lung, Jao Hsing-li, Wang Pu-ching, Hsueh Tan, Yen Chun, Chiao Te-hsiu, Wang Li-pin, Ma Hsueh-li, Shih Chuan, Hsia Shih-hou, Liu Hui-nung, (Chen Ming), Li Wei, Hsu Tao-chi, Tien Ying, Wang Han-chang, Hao Kuo-tao and Chu Pang-chun, responsible persons of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees; Wang Chao-chu, a member of the Central Committee, and Chang Chih-ti, alternate member; Huang Hung-ju, Wu Hsien-wen, Wang Chih-cho, Hua Yu-ching, Kao Shang-ying, and (Chi Tzu-wei), vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC Committee; Chou Shih-chung, Kung Ching-te, Lin Wei-hsien, Hsiao Yung-yin, Li Kuang-chun, Chang Yu-hua, Chen Fa-hung, Cheng Chih-chih, Hsieh Tang-chung, Min Hsueh-sheng, Pan Chen-wu, Ho Yun-hung, Lei Chi-yun, Chang Jih-ching, Wu Shih-an, Chou Chih-kang, Tang Chiao, Tsiu Chien-ying, (Wang Cheng-tai), (Wang Cheng-ming), (Chang Hsin-wen), (Chang Shu-kun), Li Wen-tang, Liao Kuan-hsien, (Chang Huai), (Hsing Tzu-tan), Fang Ming, (Li Shun-tsai), Wei Ching-lien, (Mou Ching-ching), (Fu Shang-chu), Chen Chi-te, (Shao Chen), (Chou Po), (Sun Chi-kang), (Yang Cheng-chen), (Chen Ang), (Li Fu-chu) and (Li Yu-shan), responsible comrades of the Wuhan PLA units, the leading organs of the Wuhan units, the air force of the Wuhan units, the artillery of the Wuhan units, Hupeh Military District, and military academies in Wuhan; (Li chun), (Meng Hsiao-peng), (Wang Che-nan), (Sung Wen-chang), Tao Cheng-ko, Hsieh Tzu-chun, Teng Ken, (Kuo I-fu), (Li Mei-fang) and (Li Chun-chieh), responsible comrades of the municipal CCP and revolutionary committees."

According to Nanning Kwangsi Chuang Regional Service in Mandarin at 1130 GMT on 26 December, the Kwangsi regional CCP and revolutionary committees held a film soiree on 25 December to mark the 85th anniversary of the birth of Mao Tsetung.

"Chiao Hsiao-kuang, Liu Chung-kuei, Chin Ying-chi, Chao Mao-hsun, Hsiao Han, Chou Kuang-chun, Chao Hsin-jan, Hsu Chi-hai, Tsen Kuo-jung, Liang Chi-chuang, Tseng Hsiao-ping, Liao Wei-hsiung, Liao Sheng-tung, Liang Hua-hsin, Chang Sheng-chen, Lo Li-pin, Huang Jung, Ho I-jan, Chen Kai-lu, Lu Yu-kun and (Chen Pang), responsible persons of the regional CCP and revolutionary committees and Kwangsi Military District, watched the performance.

Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin at 0400 GMT on 27 December reported that a soiree was held at the Chungshan Memorial Hall in Canton on 26 December. "Present were Hai Chung-hsun, first secretary of the Kwangtung Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; and Chiao Lin-i, Liu Tien-fu, Li Chien-chen, Wang Chuan-kuo, Wu Nan-sheng, Meng Hsien-te, Liang Hsiang, Hsueh Kuang-chun, Wang Ning, Yang Ying-pin, Chen Yueh-ping, Li Chia-jen, (Huang Ching-po), responsible comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees; responsible comrades of the provincial organs; Teng I-fan, Huang Jung-hai, Yeh Chien-min, Chiang Lin-tung, Huan Te-ming, Wang Chun, Chang Hsien-chang, (Hsia Ping-hai), (Kao Shih-jung), (Wu Chen-ming), Su Ko-chih and Hsiung Fei, responsible comrades of the Canton PLA units, the air force of the Canton units, the naval forces of the Canton units, and Kwangtung Military District; responsible comrades of the leading organs of the Canton units; Chung Ming, Tu Chen-hsiang, Hsueh Yen, Lo Fan-chun, responsible comrades of the municipal CCP and revolutionary committees; Yin Lin-ping, Chang Po-chuan, Chou Chih-fei, Hsiao Chun-ying, Lo Ming and Wang Yueh, responsible persons of the provincial CPPCC; and Tan Cheng, Chou Yang, Yen Hsiu-feng, Tan Chia-shu, Hsieh Liang, Liao Shu-yun, Liu Hsin-chuan and Li Su, who are currently in Canton."

Haikow Hainan Island Regional Service in Mandarin at 0430 GMT on 27 December reported that a film soiree was held in Haikow on 26 December. "Present were Yang Kuo-yu, deputy commander of the navy; (Feng Tien-fu), deputy director of the logistics department of the navy (Wang An-chih), deputy director of the armament and technical department of the navy and responsible persons of the Hainan regional and Haikow municipal revolutionary committees and PLA units stationed in Haikow."

Southwest Region

Kweiyang Kweichow Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 27 December reported that the anniversary of Mao Tsetung's birth was marked with a grand soiree in Kweiyang on 26 December. Responsible comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, Kweichow Military District, the provincial CCPCC committee, and the municipal CCP and revolutionary committee attended the function.

Chengtu Szechwan Provincial Service in Mandarin at 2310 GMT on 25 December reported that some 2,000 people attended a commemorative soiree in Chengtu on 25 December. "The soiree was attended by Chao Tzu-yang, first secretary of the Szechwan Provincial CCP Committee, chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and first commissar of the Chengtu PLA units; Kung Shih-chuan, second commissar of the Chengtu PLA units; Wang Li-chih, Yang Chao, Hsu Meng-hsia, Tu Hsin-yuan, Lu Ta-tung, Yang Wan-hsuan, (Wang Feng), Ho Hao-chu, Liu Hai-chuan, Ju Fu-i, Yang Ju-tai, Wu Hsi-hai and Jen Pai-ko, responsible comrades of and advisers to the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees; Wang Cheng-han, Chen Ming-i, Liang Chung-yu, Hu Chi-cheng, Ouyang Ping, (Cheng Pen-yuan), Chao Wen-chin and Hu Yung-chang, responsible persons of and advisers to the Chengtu PLA units and responsible persons of Szechwan Military District." Also present were responsible comrades of the provincial CPPCC committee and of Chengtu Municipality.

Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 27 December reported that the Yunnan provincial CCP and revolutionary committees and the Kunming PLA units held a joint soiree on 26 December.

"Present were An Ping-sheng, Wang Pi-Cheng, Liu Ming-hui, Li Chi-ming, Chang Chih-hsiu, Chao Tseng-I, Hsueh Tao, (Huang Te-Mao), Li Ko-chung, Shih Ching-pan, (Wu Mien-chuan), Chang Hai-tang, Sun Yu-ting, Liang Wen-ying, Chang Yun, Chao Hsueh-chuan, Li Yuan, (Tang Chiao-min), (Chang An-pu), (Hu Chih-yuan) and Kao Chan-Chieh, responsible comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, the Kunming PLA units, and Yunnan Military District." Also present were responsible persons of the provincial CPPCC committee; Kuan Tse-hai, an alternate member of the Central Committee; and Wang Shih-chao and other responsible comrades of Kunming municipal CCP and revolutionary committees.

Northwest Region

Lanchow Kansu Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1300 GMT on 27 December reported that the Kansu Provincial CCP Committee, the CCP Committee of the Lanchow PLA units and the Lanchow Municipal CCP Committee held a soiree on 26 December to commemorate Mao's birth. "Sung Ping, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, Chao Chu-chi, Feng Chi-hsin and Li Teng-ying, secretaries of the provincial CCP committee, and other leading comrades of the party, government and army attended the function."

WEI KUO-CHING COMMEMORATES 85TH ANNIVERSARY OF MAO'S BIRTH

OW271942Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1158 GMT 27 Dec 78 OW

[Excerpts of PEOPLE'S DAILY and LIBERATION ARMY DAILY 27 December article by Wei Kuo-ching: "Carry Forward the Fine Traditions in Political Work--in Commemoration of Great Teacher Chairman Mao's 85th Birthday"]

[Text] Peking, 27 Dec--The article says: In founding our army, Comrade Mao Tsetung devoted a great deal of his tremendous energy to establishing the political work system in the army. Today, in commemorating our great teacher Comrade Mao Tsetung's 85th birthday, we should inherit Chairman Mao's valuable legacy in political work, and we should particularly carry forward our army's fine tradition of seeking truth from facts in political work and continue to develop it under the new historical conditions so that the tremendous might of political work can be brought into play in accelerating socialist modernization and the revolutionization of our army under the guidance of the general line and general task for the new period.

After reviewing the history of Comrade Mao Tsetung's establishing the political work system in our army, the article says: Comrade Mao Tsetung always advocated that it is necessary to lay down the principles and tasks for the army's political work according to actual conditions. He hated the style of acting according to one's subjective views and engaging in empty talk without specifically analyzing conditions. As Comrade Mao Tsetung made propaganda among the people and educated them in the Ching Kangshan period, he often said that Marx could not have prepared for us the solutions to all problems so that we could enjoy the fruit without toil. Comrade Mao Tsetung wanted us to have the courage to consider and solve problems independently, learn Marx' Revolutionary spirit and learn to apply historical materialism and materialist dialectics.

The article points out: Revolutionary practice is the only fountainhead in starting and developing political work and is also the sole criterion for testing whether or not the theory, line, principles, policies and methods for political work are correct. We must uphold what is proved correct in practice and conforms to the interests of the millions of people. Otherwise, we should change it. It is of course in accordance with this criterion that we should consider what should be established, changed, added, discarded, promoted or opposed in political work. In a word, there is not a thing that is unchangeable. The history of the development of our army's political work under Comrade Mao Tsetung's leadership is a history of development--political work has been continuously changed, strengthened and enriched in accordance with actual conditions and revolutionary practice.

The article says: The third plenum of the 11th CCP Central Committee decided to shift the emphasis of the work of the whole party to socialist modernization next year. One of the four modernizations is the modernization of national defense. Thus, the emphasis of our army's work should be shifted to the modernization of national defense. With the shift of the emphasis of the work of the whole party, nation and army, the emphasis of political work should also shift accordingly and keep abreast with the developing situation.

From the democratic revolution to the socialist revolution, we went through 20-odd years of war and have passed another 20-odd years in a peaceful environment. During this period, changes have taken place in our army in many aspects. With the socialist modernization of our country and the revolutionization and modernization of our army, many new conditions and new problems will confront us. We are now under new historical conditions. In these conditions, what should we do in inheriting Chairman Mao's valuable legacy in political work and in carrying forward our army's fine traditions in this regard? The most fundamental thing we should do is continue to seek truth from facts. The basic spirit of the All-Army Political Work Conference is to seek truth from facts and to effectively study and solve new problems in political work under the new historical conditions. We must earnestly act in this spirit, proceed from the new historical conditions and continue creating and advancing while developing and improving our army's fine traditions in political work.

The article says: Practice is the sole criterion for testing truth and also for testing our political work. The question of the criterion of truth, which is now being discussed, is essentially an issue of whether or not it is necessary to emancipate our minds and seek truth from facts. This discussion is of far-reaching significance and is very necessary, for it has a bearing on whether or not the four modernizations can be achieved. If one's mind is petrified and he fails to proceed from reality, does everything according to the book, restricts himself to outdated conventions, copies mechanically, transmits and reproduces instructions and dares not blaze a new path or create something new, he can never make any progress. This is also true as far as our party, our state, our army and our political work are concerned.

To seek truth from facts is extremely important, if we are to carry out our political work well in the new period. In the past, war forced us to seek truth from facts. Those who failed to seek truth from facts received immediate punishment. Now the consequences of failing to seek truth from facts do not immediately signal the minds of our leading organs and leading cadres, owing to our present peaceful environment and because of the subjectivist and bureaucratic trends in our thinking and work style. Therefore, we have an even greater need for seeking truth from facts. Only by seeking truth from facts will it be possible for us to understand and solve new problems and transform new contradictions. In fact, there are already problems knocking at the door of our political work and demanding correct and timely replies. For example, should we continue the revolution while developing the four socialist modernizations? Should we learn from advanced foreign experience? How do we view issues such as "to each according to his work" and material interests under socialist conditions, as well as the series of policies adopted currently in education, science, culture and foreign trade? This involves issues of setting to right the confusion caused by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" in ideology and theory and in political line and issues on how to completely and correctly understand and master Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. In conducting political education among cadres and fighters, we should not sidestep these issues.

Another example is: The cultural standards of our new army recruits will not be very high until we raise the level of science and culture of the whole nation. But, the modernization of national defense again requires us to have a higher level of cultural and scientific knowledge. This contradiction must be solved by our own PLA units by strengthening their own cultural education. Thus, the development of cultural education must be regarded as a major and important course.

Also, there is pressing need to provide cadres and fighters with answers on the issue of determining the criterion in judging "Red" and "expert." If someone works hard to study science, culture and technology and broaden his understanding of modern war for the development of the four socialist modernizations and the modernization of national defense, should he be considered "Red" or "expert"? It should be pointed out that this is a sign of being both "Red" and "expert." In short, we have to seek truth from facts in solving all these issues. Failing to seek truth from facts, we will not be able to demonstrate the powerful strength of political work. Failing to seek truth from facts, our political work will fail to keep pace with the new historical conditions. Failing to seek truth from facts, we will not be able to push forward China's socialist modernization and the revolutionization and modernization of our army.

Over past years, the damage caused by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" to our army's political work was enormous. The damage was particularly serious to this fine tradition of seeking truth from facts. They reversed relations between theory and practice, peddled a set of idealist and metaphysical fallacies which appeared to be left but were right in essence. They indulged in empty talk, boasted and lied. They hurled false charges and accusations and used the big stick everywhere. Whoever persisted in seeking truth from facts, proceeded from reality and combined theory with practice was accused of committing towering crimes. Under their pernicious influence, a number of comrades have become inflexible in thinking and narrow-minded. They dare not seek truth from facts, or look at, put forward or solve problems according to the actual situation. They are accustomed to the old concepts and to the use of old methods. Some even act as if they had rocks in their heads. No matter how the situation changes, they still follow the old concepts and oversimplify things. To shift the emphasis of our work, we must, first of all, bring about changes in our thinking and remove all ideological stumbling blocks preventing us from advancing. We must eradicate the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," eliminate the influence of small production and the forces of habit, and change the practices of harboring lingering fear, getting stuck in a rut, resting content with old practices and the status quo, and fostering no high ideals.

In promoting the fine tradition of political work in seeking truth from facts, we also need our leading organs and cadres and political workers to change their work style. Working hard and in a down-to-earth way, going deep into reality, maintaining close contact with the masses and listening to their opinions have always been the fine traditions of political work in our army. Setting an example in being the first to bear hardships and the last to enjoy comforts, observing regulations requiring everyone's obedience and refraining from performing acts forbidden by regulations is the fine quality of our army's political workers. Comrade Mao Tsetung is also our example in this respect. He paid keen attention to going deep into the grassroots, conducting investigation and study and summing up the masses' experience in their struggle. In doing political work and maintaining close contact with the masses, he personally invited cadres and fighters for heart-to-heart talks. We must learn well from Comrade Mao Tsetung's brilliant example. The new task in the new period imposes a higher demand on our political workers. The question of work style is no minor one. A good work style is an important guarantee for success in seeking truth from facts. Walking on air will never succeed in seeking truth, and a flashy work style without substance can never lead us to success in our work. If our political workers hold themselves aloof and indulge in verbiage and in comforts, we will certainly be alienated from the masses and reality. In this way, "having a clear understanding of the situation in the units" and "persisting in seeking truth from facts" will become mere empty talks. We must resolve to correct bureaucracy, formalism, subjectivism and feudal practices, which exist in the work style of our leadership. Political and ideological work is an important guarantee for success in all fields of work. This has been true in the past; it still is. In speeding up our modernizations, we should not relax or weaken our ideological work, but should carry it out through various modernizing tasks.

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We must go deep into reality, refrain from empty talk, and carry out ideological work penetratingly and meticulously so that we can overcome nonproletarian ways of thinking in our PLA units and bring into full play the revolutionary enthusiasm and creativity of the millions of commanders and fighters of the whole army in the course of accomplishing modernization.

FANG I, TENG YING-CHAO ATTEND MEMORIAL FOR FAN CHANG-CHIANG

OW281144Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1239 GMT 27 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 27 Dec--The memorial meeting for Comrade Fan Chang-chiang, former vice chairman of the State Scientific and Technological Commission and party group secretary and vice chairman of the All-China Scientific and Technological Association, was held at the Papaoshan Revolutionary Cemetery this afternoon. Wreaths were sent by Fang I, Teng Ying-chao, Nieh Jung-chen, Liao Cheng-chih, Chou Chien-jen, Su Yu, Shen Yen-ping, Chi Fang and other comrades.

Fang I, Teng Ying-chao, Hu Yao-pang, Liao Cheng-chih, Su Yu, Sung Jen-chiung, Shih Liang, Chi Fang and other comrades attended the memorial meeting.

The memorial meeting was presided over by Chiang Nan-hsiang, vice minister in charge of the State Scientific and Technological Commission. Chou Pei-yuan, acting vice president of the Scientific and Technical Association of China, delivered the mourning speech. In the mourning speech he said: Comrade Fan Chang-chiang was born in 1909. Hailing from Neichiang, Szechwan, he joined the CCP in 1939. He was president of the school of journalism in the Kiangsu-Anhwei-Shantung border area under the new 4th Army, director of the central China branch of NCNA, editor-in-chief of NCNA, deputy director of the Shanghai Municipal Management Committee for Cultural Enterprises, director of the LIBERATION DAILY, deputy director of the press administration, director of the PEOPLE'S DAILY, deputy secretary-general of the Cultural and Educational Commission of the Government Administrative Council, deputy secretary-general of the Scientific Planning Commission of the State Council, vice chairman of the State Scientific and Technological Commission and vice chairman and party group secretary of the All-China Scientific and Technology Association. Comrade Fan Chang-chiang had been member of the second, third and fourth CPPCC national committees. He was cruelly persecuted to death by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" on 23 October 1970.

The mourning speech said: Comrade Fan Chang-chiang was one of China's noted reporters before he joined the revolution. In 1936, after the Sian incident, he arrived at the focus of world attention all alone and was met there by Comrade Chou En-lai. For the first time he openly reported to the whole country the true picture of the Sian incident and our party's correct policy. In February 1937, Comrade Mao Tsetung, in a long talk with him throughout the night, elucidated for him the nature, task and prospects of the Chinese revolution and particularly the facts of the 10-year-long civil war and thoroughly explained to him the party's policy on the national united front against Japan. Because of Comrade Mao Tsetung's cordial teachings, he firmly took the revolutionary road. With the greatest revolutionary ardor, he reported what he saw and heard in north Shensi, bravely and fervently propagandized the party's policy on the national united front against Japan and used facts to refute the Kuomintang's slanders and attacks against the Communist Party and the Worker-Peasant Red Army. In the initial period of the war against Japanese aggression, under the direct leadership of Comrade Chou En-lai, Comrade Fan Chang-chiang worked against Japanese aggression and for national salvation and progressive press activities in areas under the Kuomintang's rule. He actively organized and led the Chinese Young Journalists Association and the International Press Agency, united with a large number of progressive young journalists and launched a sharp and complete struggle against the Kuomintang reactionaries. He reported to the people throughout the country the true situation of the war against Japanese aggression and actively coordinated with the successful prosecution of the national liberation war against Japanese imperialism under the leadership of our party.

After victory he joined the CCP delegation headed by Comrade Chou En-lai and launched face-to-face struggle against the U.S.-Chiang reactionaries. During the liberation war, as one of the major responsible persons of NCNA, he followed Comrades Mao Tsetung and Chou En-lai in fighting against the enemy in many places in north Shensi. He relayed in timely fashion the voice of the party Central Committee to the whole party, army and people throughout the country. After liberation he continued to work in journalism and made important contributions to the initiation and development of new China's journalism.

The mourning speech said: Comrade Fan Chang-chiang was not only an outstanding journalist fighter, but also one of the leading cadres to make great achievements on China's scientific and technological front. After assuming the leading post of scientific and technological departments, he worked hard to study things not previously familiar to him and made important contributions to the development of science and technology and particularly to the initiation and development of the scientific and technological association.

The mourning speech said: Comrade Fan Chang-chiang was a fine member of the CCP. He did a great deal of work for the party and people during his life. He devoted his life to wholeheartedly serving the people. Grimly persecuted by the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," this good party member and comrade was humiliated to the extreme and tortured to death. Under the direct attention of the party Central Committee and the State Council, Comrade Fan Chang-chiang's wrong of long standing was righted. While mourning for him, we must translate our grief into strength and, under the great banner of Mao Tsetung Thought, respond to the great call of the third plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee by shifting the stress of work to socialist modernization. Under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, we must emancipate our minds, turn the machine on full blast, seek truth from facts, be united as one and strive hard to speed up the realization of the four modernizations.

Also attending the memorial meeting were responsible persons of departments concerned of the CCPC and the State Council and friends of the late Comrade Fan Chang-chiang: Chu Mu-chih, Li Chiang, Chang Ching-fu, Lo Ching-chang, Hu Chiao-mu, Hang Kung, Wu Leng-hsi, Chien Hsueh-sen, Pei Shih-chang, Chu Hsueh-fan, Hua Lo-keng, Yen Chia-tzu, Sha Chien-li, Shen Hung, Mao I-sheng, Hu Sheng, Chu Tu-nan, Wan I, Wang Yun-sheng, Wang Ping-nan, Liu Jui-kung, Sun Chi-meng, Sun Hsiao-chun, Li Chi, Chang Hsiang-shan, Chen Jui-ting, Hsia Chih-hsu, Hsu Po-hsin, Tung Hsiao-peng, Hsiung Fu, Hu Chi-wei, An Kang, Yang Hsi-kuang, Yu Kuang-yuan, Tung Ta-lin, Chang Cheng-hsien, Ho Kang, Chang Yu-hsuan, Lu Ping, Chien San-chiang, Yu Wen, Mu Ching, Li Pu, Huang Chia-ssu, Pei Li-sheng, Wang Shun-tung, Wang Wen-ta, Chang Wei, Tien Fu, Yang Shang-kun, Po I-po, An Tzu-wen, Liu Lan-tao, Liu Lan-po, Liao Meng-hsing, Liu Chi-ping, Lien Kuan, Chen Chung-shing, Chang Yu-yu, Chien Chun-jui, Li Shu, Han Yu-tung, Chen Han-sheng, Chen Han-po, Mei I.

KWANGMING DAILY REFUTES YAO WEN-YUAN'S CRITICISM OF TAO CHU

HK270413Y Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 15 Dec 78 p 3 HK

[Article by Ma Chi [7456 1142]: "Criticizing Yao Wen-yuan's 'On Tao Chu's Two Books'"]

[Excerpts] Proletarian Revolutionary Comrade Tao Chu published two books before the Cultural Revolution. One was entitled "Ideals, Integrity and Spiritual Life" (hereafter called "Idals" for short) and the other, "Thinking, Feeling and Literary Talent" (hereafter called "Thinking" for short). These works were the fruit of Comrade Tao Chu's experiences over the past decades. Whether it was a speech made by him at a particular work conference or meeting or an article published by him in a newspaper, every item was an example of applying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, summing up practical experience and giving concrete guidance in work in light of the actual conditions at a given time and place.
[paragraph continues]

These two books were welcomed by readers in the past and still have tremendous practical importance today. However, Yao Wen-yuan played the counterrevolutionary trick of turning Red into black and stigmatized these two good books as "antiparty, antisocialism and anti-Chairman Mao."

In Yao Wen-yuan's "On Tao Chu's Two Books" (hereafter called "On Tao Chu" for short), we cannot find anyplace which squares with the facts, barring of course the titles of the books and the names of the publishing houses. This "masterpiece" of 17,000 words spares no effort to vilify truth and trample on facts, uses the most "revolutionary" terms to criticize Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and employs the most vulgar language to curse proletarian revolutionaries. "On Tao Chu" is a typical model of unjust and trumped-up cases in which Lin Piao and the "gang of four" falsely accused revolutionaries; it is also a full-fledged performance of Yao Wen-yuan's feudal-fascist tactics in convicting people.

Yao Wen-yuan's tactics in convicting people can be summarized into eight points:

1. The tactic of farfetched charges and stigmatization. The crux of this tactic was that no matter what was the content of your writing or what was your actual meaning, he would arbitrarily set your article or speech against politics, the background of the class struggle at that time and stigmatize you as a counterrevolutionary.

Included in "Ideals" were excerpts of a speech made by Comrade Tao Chu to teachers of five institutions of higher learning in Canton in August 1955. Yao Wen-yuan brandished his big stick and shouted: "In August 1955 when the socialist transformation of agriculture and handicrafts was gaining momentum and the proletariat was entangled in a life-and-death struggle with the bourgeoisie...." Based on this, he concluded that Comrade Tao Chu must be "a bourgeois reactionary who opposed the people" to come out and speak at a time like this.

Comrade Tao Chu published an article in NANFANG DAILY in May 1957. Yao Wen-yuan made this farfetched charge: The fact that Comrade Tao Chu published this article "at a time when rightists were launching frenzied attacks" revealed "his features as the ringleader of bourgeois rightists."

2. The tactic of "one dividing into two". The secret of this tactic was that under the signboard of "one dividing into two", he accused others of being counterrevolutionary to finish them off. He monopolized the word "revolutionary" for his own use to make himself impregnable.

Example 1: In view of the feudal and sectarian relations which existed among teachers at that time, Comrade Tao Chu pointed out in his address to teachers of institutions of higher learning in Canton.

"We all belong to one faction--the Chinese people's faction. All of us except for counterrevolutionaries must closely unite together." ("Ideals", 1962 edition, p 77)

What is wrong with this remark? What crime can this amount to? Applying the method of "one dividing into two", Yao Wen-yuan lashed out in the "mass criticism": "All of us 'except for counterrevolutionaries' tend to divide into two". After some evasive talk, he then definitely stated that what Comrade Tao Chu meant by "all of us" were "bourgeois reactionaries who were against the people". From Yao Wen-yuan's further definition of counterrevolutionaries, we can see how thoroughly "revolutionary" he was. He was so thorough that he made revolution against the revolution.

3. The tactic of taboos. The method of "one dividing into two" should never be applied to the party, the leader, the socialist system or the sun and sunlight. [paragraph continues]

Even under the premise of confirming achievements in 90 percent of the work, it was impermissible to talk about mistakes and shortcomings. Otherwise, it would be a violation of taboos and a big crime.

Comrade Tao Chu said in "The Radiance of the Sun": "Taking the shortcomings and mistakes of our work seriously will not harm the greatness of our cause and the achievements of our work."

After affirming this, Comrade Tao Chu went on to talk about the sun and the radiance of the sun. He said: "Although it is widely known that 'the sun has black spots,' has anyone ventured to say that mankind could do without the sun? Has anyone negated the resplendent light of the sun because of its black spots? No. I think the same holds true for our party and the great cause led by our party." ("Ideals," pp 7-9)

In "The Style of the Pine Trees," Comrade Tao Chu told of his respect for the spirit of self-sacrifice displayed by pine trees. He said that in summer the pines used their branches and leaves to "block the scorching sun so they could rest in the shade." ("Ideals," p 4) Pointing at the pines, Yao Wen-yuan madly cried out: "The sunlight of Mao Tsetung Thought cannot be blocked...." As our readers have already learned, Yao Wen-yuan's criticism of comrade Tao Chu's remarks about the sun and its radiance was that they "openly and viciously abused our great socialist system, party and leader."

4. The tactic of grafting. In botany, we can produce new species by means of grafting. In his article "On Tao Chu," Yao Wen-yuan applied the method of grafting in botany to politics and invented the feudal and fascist method of political grafting. Once this method was popularized, numerous evil fruits of unjust and trumped-up cases were reaped from the trees of political life in China. Let us see how Yao Wen-yuan invented the method of political grafting.

Comrade Tao Chu said: "For the sake of the revolution and truth, we should welcome criticism. It is wrong to think we will be looked down upon if we are criticized. Since we are all working for the revolution, there should be no such thing as despising or treasuring our personal character, let alone humiliation."

"Since we are engaged in the people's cause, it is imperative for us to make criticism and self-criticism. Others have the right to voice their opinions, and so have we. It is impermissible to humiliate a person on the pretext of criticism." ("Ideals," p 61)

The first passage says that criticism does not mean "humiliating a person." The second passage says that we cannot "humiliate a person" on the pretext of criticism and points out that "if" people actually think and act that way, it is wrong. By grafting something onto the person of Comrade Tao Chu which he opposed and by grafting criticism and self-criticism onto the intellectuals' ideological remodeling, Yao Wen-yuan obtained this fruit, that is, "Tao Chu viciously vilified the ideological remodeling of intellectuals as 'the humiliation of personal character.'"

5. The tactic of branding truth as falsity. This is the simplest way of convicting a person. His formula was: No matter how correct and invulnerable were your words and writings, they were all false and fraudulent; your real intention was to practice revisionism and oppose the revolution.

Comrade Tao Chu said in his address to the First Kwangtung Provincial Youth Congress in May 1954: "Secondly, we must better train the younger generation. Aside from educating them in the concept of labor, we must explain to them through reasoning and facts that the interests of the state and the people are above everything, that the interests of the state and personal interests are in agreement and that personal interests are subordinate to the interests of the state." ("Ideals," p 57)

To counter the erroneous ideas of some young people of looking down upon physical labor and being reluctant to engage in common work, Comrade Tao Chu pointed out: "Both physical and mental labor serve the construction of our motherland. As long as you do your work well, the people will think highly of you. This is what is meant by 'every trade has its master.'"

In citing the exemplary deeds of Mei Lan-fang [2734 5695 5364], Hao Chien-hsiu [6787 1696 4423] and Wang Chung-lun [3769 1504 0243], he said that Mei Lan-fang was "a renowned artist in China and the whole world" and Hao Chien-hsiu and Wang Chung-lun were "esteemed and acclaimed by the people."

How did Yao Wen-yuan criticize the foregoing facts and truth? He employed the simplest way of convicting people by accusing them of "deceiving young people," pretending to "serve the people" and pretending to work for the "collective interest." He accused a handful of people of "reaping personal interest," "personal power" and "personal enjoyment."

6. The tactic of "not having." This is also known as the tactic of "creating something out of nothing." This method of convicting people is also very simple: If you "have not" mentioned certain people or events in your speeches and articles, you would be convicted.

Let us look at Yao Wen-yuan's "mass criticism": "'A lofty ideal' means constantly entertaining the 'hope that one day you will be navigators, flyers, scientists, writers, engineers, teachers....' You have listed all professionals but have not mentioned workers, peasants and soldiers." Here, "not having" mentioned the workers, peasants and soldiers was a crime.

Let us look at the facts. In his address to the students of the South China Teachers' College and the Chinan University in May 1960, Comrade Tao Chu said: "Things are now different than before. The majority of teachers and students regard serving the people, building a communist society in our country and fulfilling the revolutionary cause of all mankind as their highest ideal." "Maybe you all hope that one day you will be navigators, flyers, scientists, writers, engineers, teachers... but still these hopes center round the loftiest and greatest ideal of serving the people and realizing communism." ("Ideals," pp 94-95)

As it was, Comrade Tao Chu had clearly explained in his speech that the "lofty ideal" was to serve the people and realize communism, not to be "professionals." What crime was this? Looking from the viewpoint of Yao Wen-yuan's tactic of "not having," the crime of Comrade Tao Chu was that he "had not" dissolved the South China Teachers' College and the Chinan University and "had not" driven the college students to the countryside, the factories and the army units.

7. The tactic of arbitrary equation. The formula was square "means" round and revolutionary "means" counterrevolutionary. It was no use reasoning with him.

Comrade Tao Chu said: "There are two aspects to a man's life--the material and the spiritual."

Talking about material life, Comrade Tao Chu said: "We make revolution and strive to build socialism and communism basically to raise the level of people's material life (of course also to raise the level of people's spiritual and cultural life). We must make it possible for everyone to live in comfortable houses, have lights in every room at night, have tidy and beautiful clothes, be able to ride in cars when they go out and have ample food and clothing.... We must enable every laboring person to live a rich material life through their own diligent labor." ("Ideals," pp 111-112)

How did Yao Wen-yuan criticize these perfectly correct ideas? He said: "Here the communist ideal means 'a comfortable house,' 'to have lights in every room at night, to have tidy and beautiful clothes, to be able to ride in cars when one goes out' In short, it means 'being able to eat well, clothe oneself well and live well.' It means hedonism."

8. The tactic of quoting. This means quoting one sentence here and quoting another sentence there, then putting them together to convict people.

In his article "It Is Necessary To Establish Socialist Ideas," which is in the book "Ideals," Comrade Tao Chu pointed out that the socialist transformation and the abolition of classes was not as simple as the land reform because the scope of struggle and transformation had been enlarged. The reason he gave was: "The bourgeois elements have taken part in the democratic movement. They have knowledge in running industry and are not as corrupt as landlords. Therefore, the ideological influence of the bourgeoisie is much more widespread and much deeper than that of the landlord class. It is a more complicated matter to carry out ideological remolding among the bourgeoisie."

Yao Wen-yuan quoted the first part of this passage and took out the words "professionals" and "lofty ideal" in the article "Ideals, Integrity and Spiritual Life" contained in this book, blended them together and produced the following remarkable piece of writing during the "mass criticism": "'The bourgeois elements have taken part in the democratic movement. They have knowledge in running industry and are not as corrupt as landlords.' Here, you have confessed that your 'professionals' are not proletarian experts but bourgeois elements and their representatives in cultural circles. Your so-called 'knowledge' is the knowledge of the capitalists cleverly and ruthlessly exploiting the workers. Tao Chu's 'lofty ideal' is to practice counterrevolutionary restoration through this bunch of bourgeois representatives who have climbed to 'high' positions."

The eight feudal and fascist tactics of convicting people mentioned above only incompletely summarize Yao Wen-yuan's article "On Tao Chu."

It is worth pointing out that the above-mentioned tactics of convicting people ran wild for a time and were treasured and copied by many self-seeking and ambitious people. This befouled the political and spiritual atmosphere of the whole country, seriously ruined the Marxist style of work and study and became a "public menace" which was hard to eliminate for a time. To insure that our future generations can grow up healthily, we must make protracted efforts to promote democracy, improve the legal system and forbid people like "Yao the literary rascal" from repeating their old tricks.

KWANGMING DAILY ARTICLE PRAISES LATE CHING GENERAL

HK270330Y Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 19 Dec 78 p 4 HK

[Article by Tu Ching-kuo [2629 4842 0948] on the historical studies page: "A Tentative Discussion on Tso Tsung-tang's Patriotic Thinking"]

[Text] Tso Tsung-tang, a well-known figure in modern history, is often placed in the same category as Tsung Kuo-fan and Li Hung-chang and treated as a villain. Actually, while there are similarities between the three--all had served as officials posted to the frontier in the middle and late periods of the Ching Dynasty and their fame as "meritorious officials" resulted from their suppression of the Tai Ping Tien Kuo revolution--there is an important difference between them. [paragraph continues]

While Tseng Kuo-fan and Li Hung-chang were notorious traitors, Tso Tsung-tang was an outstanding patriot who made important contributions to the resistance against foreign aggressors and to consolidating the northwest border defenses of the mother country. Today, we must appraise him by dividing one into two and from the viewpoint of historical materialism.

I

As an outstanding patriot, Tso Tsung-tang's most important contributions were his crushing of the plot of the Russian and British imperialists to divide Sinkiang between themselves and his recovering and defending this beautiful tract of land of the mother country.

In the late 1860's, the military chieftain of the Khokan Khanate of middle Asia, A-ku-pai [7093 0657 2672] led an army to invade southern Sinkiang and flagrantly established the so-called "Che-te-sha-erh Kanate" in an attempt to split Sinkiang from our country. A-ku-pai's splittist activities were supported by Britain and tsarist Russia. In 1874, Britain signed a commercial treaty with him, recognized his regime as a "legitimate independent kingdom," and provided him with large quantities of guns and ammunition to resist the Ching troops who were trying to recover the territory. Tsarist Russia, having taken and occupied a large piece of territory in the western part of our country in 1864, became still more aggressive and attempted to gobble up the whole of Sinkiang. Following the establishment of the A-ku-pai regime, tsarist Russia went all out to contend with Britain for the control of A-ku-pai. From 1866 to 1868, tsarist Russia repeatedly sent military officers to Kashgar to help A-ku-pai train his troops. Turning a blind eye to China's sovereignty, it publicly recognized A-ku-pai in 1872 as "the leader of the Che-te-sha-erh state."

While contending with Britain for the control of A-ku-pai as its running dog, tsarist Russia directly sent troops into northern Sinkiang, taking advantage of the fact that A-ku-pai's incursion into southern Sinkiang had weakened the ruling power of the Ching government in Sinkiang. Its seizure of the Ili region in July 1871 further aggravated the situation in Sinkiang. The Ching troops were only able to hold the line from Hami and Pa-li-kun to Chi-mu-sa-erh. The defense on the northwest border was extremely precarious.

Tso Tsung-tang was serving as governor of Shensi and Kansu at that time he had been watching the development of the Sinkiang situation with great concern. Tsarist Russia's flagrant seizure of Ili especially infuriated him. In a letter to his army officer Liu Chin-tang in 1871, he said: "The invasion and occupation of the Heilungkiang region has made the situation in the north increasingly dangerous, and now they are coveting our western frontier. They not only hatched a plot long ago, but also acted swiftly. We must be prepared to deal with the contingency.... It was my original intention to retire and return to Hunan for health reasons after the recovery of Hohuang. But events have taken a sudden turn, and as I look toward the west, trouble is just starting there. It is impossible for me to return to civilian life. I must deal with this enemy." (Collected Works of Lord Tso Wen-hsiang, "Correspondence, Vol 11, p 48) He thus expressed his firm determination to drive the tsarist Russian aggressors out of Ili.

Tso Tsung-tang began preparations to send troops into Sinkiang in 1874. However, the Japanese invaded Taiwan that year. The defenses of the southeast coast became very urgent, causing a debate within the Ching government over coastal defenses versus defenses of the hinterland. While some held that defense of the southeast coast was more important than that of the northwest border, others contended otherwise. In the course of this debate, Li Hung-chang favored abandoning Sinkiang, saying nonsensically: "If Sinkiang is lost, it will not damage the fabric of the country; but if the coast is not defended, then the danger to the nation's survival will grow bigger and bigger," (Collected Works of Lord Li Wen-chung, "Draft Memorials, Vol 24, p 19) He demanded that troops be withdrawn from Sinkiang and military appropriations be used for the southeast coastal defenses.

Li Hung-chang's proposal came as a great blow to Tso Tsung-tang's determination to recover Sinkiang. Therefore, Tso said with great indignation that Sinkiang must not be abandoned under any circumstances. Although the defense of the southeast coast was also very important, the current situation in his view made the dispatch of troops into Sinkiang even more urgent. "If we do not send troops there or even pull out the troops already there, then the bandits will advance a foot for every inch we retreat. Not only will the position to the right of Kansu be endangered, but such places in the north as Kobdo and Uliassutai will not be safe from disaster." ("Collected Works of Lord Tso Wen-hsiang," Draft Memorial, Vol 46, p 36)

During the debate on coastal defense versus inland border defense, the difference between Tso Tsung-tang and Li Hung-chang was substantially on the question of whether or not Sinkiang should be defended. The difference was a struggle between patriotism and national betrayal. However, some people linked this struggle with the factional struggle between the Hunan and Huai cliques, saying that Tso Tsung-tang's objective was to win a sphere of influence for the Hunan army. At that time, Sinkiang was under the domination of the Russian and British imperialists and their running dog, A-ku-pai, and how could one equate Tso Tsung-tang's sending troops into Sinkiang to recover lost territory and consolidate the border defense with winning a sphere of influence? Furthermore, Tso took a great risk in sending troops into Sinkiang. If he had run out of provisions and funds and been thwarted by the tricky and ferocious foreign aggressors, he would surely have come under attack by Li Hung-chang. Likewise, the Ching government would not have lightly forgiven him. This definitely had nothing to do with the struggle between two cliques. In early 1876, when the Ching government finally accepted Tso Tsung-tang's correct proposal and appointed him as the inspector general authorized to supervise Sinkiang's military affairs and when he was preparing to enter Sinkiang, he expressed his thought in a memorial to the imperial court: "I am 65 years old. For me the sun is setting, but the journey is long. I would never be so foolish as to overestimate my strength and ask for such an enormous assignment by going to the frontier wasteland." However, the situation in Sinkiang was such that "if I wash my my hands of it, disastrous consequences might arise in the future, and this continues to worry me. Foolish as I may be, I do not dare not to do my best." ("Collected Works of Lord Tso Wen-hsiang," Draft Memorials Vol 48, p 35) These words conveyed what kind of patriotic passion he had! Attributing his going to Sinkiang to winning a sphere of influence was nothing but calumny.

II

In July, 1876, Tso Tsung-tang moved troops into Sinkiang to fight A-ku-pai. The people of all nationalities in Sinkiang, who were filled with love for the motherland but subjected to the ruthless oppression of the A-ku-pai regime, strongly demanded the Ching government recapture the lost territory. They welcomed the Ching troops, and some people staged armed uprisings and fought alongside. With the energetic support of the people of all nationalities in Sinkiang, the Ching army went from victory to victory. By January 1878, it has recovered all the territory of Sinkiang except Ili. A-ku-pai committed suicide because of his defeat. Under its protection, his remnants fled to tsarist Russia.

Credit for the recovery of Sinkiang by the motherland should first of all go to the people of various nationalities in Sinkiang. But as commander of the army that moved into Sinkiang, Tso Tsung-tang played a role that cannot be underestimated. Sinkiang is a vast land with rough terrain. Communications facilities were poor which made marching and fighting difficult. Keeping the regional features in mind, Tso Tsung-tang formulated a set of strategic and tactical measures geared to realities. [paragraph continues]

He kept close watch on the army's supplies and made adequate preparations before every battle. The whole Sinkiang battle lasted 1.5 years from beginning to end. Actual fighting time lasted only a little more than half a year. The rest of the time was mostly devoted to war preparations. Less than half a month was devoted to actual fighting in the battle to recover Tolufan while preparatory work took up nearly half a year. Before every operation, Tso Tsung-tang studied the number of troops, grain and fodder and number of transport vehicles required and where the supplies were to be sent. He also took seasonal factors into consideration so the army could advance smoothly and tried to protect the troops from the severity of winter and the intense heat of summer. He was mindful of the pendulum of public opinion and repeatedly stressed the need for soldiers to maintain friendly relations with the people of all nationalities in local areas. This effectively guaranteed the triumphant advance of the Ching army.

After the southern and northern parts of Sinkiang were recovered, Tso Tsung-tang devoted all his efforts to the battle to recover Ili.

When tsarist Russia first invaded Ili, it falsely told the Ching government that it was just "recovering it on behalf of the Ching government." Once the Ching army chased A-ku-pai away, it would surely "return it immediately." ("Geographical Records of Sinkiang" Vol 54) Tsarist Russia said this because it figured the Ching government could not have the power to recover Sinkiang. It could then not only forever occupy Ili but also use A-ku-pai as a tool to ultimately swallow the whole of Sinkiang. The triumphant advance of Tso Tsung-tang's army shattered tsarist Russia's pipedream. Therefore, it reneged on its word and refused to hand over Ili.

Tso Tsung-tang had seen through the wicked plans of tsarist Russia long before. He pointed out that by occupying Ili, Russia "had evil intentions though it made a seemingly good argument." He insisted that "no territory be given up " and that Ili be recovered. He said: "Not a piece of fertile land should be given up to add to the renegades' grain supplies. No area of strategic importance should be surrendered to help strengthen the enemy. We must take advantage of the present favorable situation to recover Ili quickly. If the enemy is allowed to grow in strength, he will increasingly surround us. As transportation is difficult for our army, we would be placed in an ever disadvantageous position and would have nowhere to establish our government headquarters. Our worry then would not be just northwest China." (Collected Works of Lord Tso Wen-hsiang, "Draft Memorials Vol 53, p 31) But at that time, Tso Tsung-tang still hoped that he could effect a peaceful solution through diplomatic channels.

In June 1878, The Ching government sent Chung Hou to Russia to negotiate the return of Ili. Under the threat of tsarist Russia, Chung Chou was deceived in October 1879 into signing on his own the "treaty for the return of Ili," which involved the loss of a large amount of territory and many rights. What he received in return was the defenseless city of Ili which was vulnerable to attack on three sides.

As news spread, there was a public outcry. Tso Tsung-tang was also very indignant. He said: "When faced with defeat, people give up land and ask for peace. We have not lost a single man and have offered to surrender areas of military importance to satisfy an enemy's desire. This is like throwing bones to a dog. After finishing the bones, he will ask for more. As things now stand, what troubles will lie ahead? This is deplorable!" (Collected Works of Lord Tso Wen-hsiang, "Draft Memorials, Vol 55, p 35)

At this time, Tso Tsung-tang realized that problems could not be solved just through diplomatic channels. Proper preparations for war had to be made, so that force might be used to recover Ili in case it was needed. [paragraph continues]

He firmly believed that under conditions where "we have a strong case and are not in an unfavorable situation," we must "use force when diplomacy fails." ("Annals of Lord Tso Wen-hsiang," Vol 9, pp 35-36)

In 1880, the Ching government sent Tseng Chi-tse to Russia for further talks while Tso Tsung-tang actively prepared for war in Sinkiang. In May of that year, Tso Tsung-tang who was hale and hearty in his 70's and worthy of being called "a brave man undeterred by every hardship" ("Collected Works of Lord Tso Wen-hsiang," Correspondence, Vol 24, p 27), personally set out to fight, and camped at Hami. He was prepared to direct operations near there and fight a decisive battle with the tsarist Russian aggressors.

An important feature that marked Tso Tsung-tang's war preparations this time was that once Tseng Chi-tse's negotiations with tsarist Russia broke down, he would launch an attack on Ili, striking at the Russian aggressors.

At that time, tsarist Russia was poised for a large invasion. Not only had it concentrated heavy forces on the northeastern and northwestern borders of our country but had even sent a Black Sea fleet to cruise the China Sea. Tso Tsung-tang was not browbeaten by tsarist Russia's threats. On the contrary, he was determined to fight it out with Russia. In a letter to Liu Chin-tang, he said: "We must settle the matter with Russia in a decisive battle. We have been making overall plans. Whether we win or lose, there seems to be no alternative but to recover the Chinese land occupied by it." ("Collected Works of Lord Tso Wen-hsiang," Correspondence, Vol 24, p 75). Tso Tsung-tang's idea fully expressed the heroic spirit of the Chinese people and reflected their strong demand for the recovery of the motherland's territory.

However, at this crucial moment, the weak and inefficient Ching government, which was under the threat of tsarist Russia, decided to transfer Tso Tsung-tang from the Sinkiang front back to Peking. The superficial reason was: "Because of work pressures, we must have veterans in the court to seek their advice." (Collected Works of Lord Tso Wen-hsiang, Draft Memorials, Vol 56, p 52) In fact, this was entirely the result of scheming on the part of Li Hung-chang and others.

Tso Tsung-tang was greatly dissatisfied with this decision by the Ching government. Before he left, he wrote a letter to the premier's office: "I regret that I have bungled things since I am new to the current state of affairs and not well versed with the actual situation. I hoped to achieve victory through luck. Now I have again fallen down on the job since I have failed to live up to the expectations of those people who profess to be well acquainted with the current state of affairs. These people are shortsighted and just drift along so that things go from bad to worse." ("Collected Works of Lord Tso Wen-hsiang," Correspondence, Vol 24, p 66) By "those people who profess to be well acquainted with the current state of affairs" to whose expectations he had failed to live up to, he meant national traitor Li Hung-chang and the like. The assumption of power by these people made it inevitable that things would "go from bad to worse."

It so happened that on 24 February, 1881, the day Tso Tsung-tang arrived in Peking, Tseng Chi-tse signed a new treaty in Petersburg with tsarist Russia for the recovery of Ili--the "Sino-Russian Ili treaty." Though unequal, the new treaty gave China more rights than the old one signed by Chung Hou.

It was no easy achievement to have greedy Russia part with a little bit of what it had swallowed! What was the reason? It was mainly because Tso Tsung-tang was actively preparing for war. [paragraph continues]

According to Tseng Chi-tse, when the news reached Petersburg that the Ching government had called Tso Tsung-tang back to Peking, the Russians, who did not know the real reason, thought that the purpose of his trip to Peking was to discuss the problem of deploying forces in Ili. The Russians had shown great concern over this and asked Tseng Chi-tse about it many times. (Tseng Chi-tse: "Chin Yao Chou Pi," Vol 3). This shows that it was Tso Tsung-tang's preparations for war that lent support to Tseng Chi-tse's diplomacy.

Tso Tsung-tang was a feudalist statesman with strategic foresight. In his efforts to recover Sinkiang, he thought of how to prepare for the future and "drew up a long-term plan for peace and order in Sinkiang." In this respect, he did much good -building irrigation facilities, reclaiming wasteland, etc. However, he considered that the most important work to be done in the future was to establish a province in Sinkiang and abolish the original military control system in order to apply the same political administration that was used in other parts of the country and then to reorganize the local government, develop the economy and consolidate the border defenses.

As early as the eve of the First Opium War, Kung Tzu-chen, Wei Yuan and others, faced with tsarist Russia's aggressive expansion toward China's northwest, had discussed the question of making Sinkiang a province. As a youth, Tso Tsung-tang also had this idea. He wrote this poem in 1833: Let us station troops at the western border in no time, build up the country and reopen the frontier. Government grain is transported over thousands of miles by camels, to a rocky land perpetually covered with sand. Let us establish a province for its future well-being, have troops farm the land to cut down on costs. Generals should not spend their time on useless meditation in the central plains. ("Collected Works of Lord Tso Wen-hsiang," Poetry Collection, p 2)

The idea was already conceived here that Sinkiang be turned into a province where troops should engage in production and construction to strengthen the border defenses of the northwest. Tso Tsung-tang was only 22 years old at that time, and the enormous interest he showed in the fate of Sinkiang was an indication of his strong patriotism in his youth.

What was thought of more than 30 years ago could now be turned into reality. Immediately upon the recovery of Turfan, he officially proposed to the Ching government in April 1877 that Sinkiang be turned into a province. On many occasions afterward, he brought up the same proposal, stressing that since "other races are nearby and the old land is newly recovered," if we do not take this opportunity to establish an administrative province in Sinkiang and strengthen its political, economic and cultural construction, and "if the strong neighbor, waiting for an opportunity to invade us, secretly incites the local populace to rise up against us," then there might be the danger of "undoing all we have done and suffering the consequences." ("Collected Works of Lord Tso Wen-hsiang," Memorial Drafts, Vol 59, pp 58-60) He thus pointed out the tremendous significance of turning Sinkiang into a province to consolidate the northwest border defense.

Owing to Tso Tsung-tang's repeated pleas, the Ching government finally accepted his proposal and in the winter of 1884 decided to make Sinkiang an administrative province with prefectures and counties. Tso Tsung-tang died several months before this happened, but the outline of the plan for turning Sinkiang into a province was basically laid down by him.

Sinkiang has since time immemorial been an inalienable part of our great motherland. However, foreign aggressors in the 1870's coveted it. The traitorous forces represented by Li Hung-chang held the upper hand in the Ching government in those days. [paragraph continues]

Had it not been that Tso Tsung-tang, who outmaneuvered everyone else and defied difficulties and hazards, marched his troops into the south and north of Tien Shan mountains, then a beautiful piece of the mother country might possibly have fallen into the hands of the enemy with unthinkable consequences. Tso Tsung-tang said: "The northwest links the arms with the body. If it is held intact, there will be no crack for the enemy to utilize. If Sinkiang is not held firmly....there will be no way to prevent the enemy from creating trouble from time to time in the border areas of Shensi, Kansu and Shansi. There also will be no peace in all areas up to Kuanshan in the north." ("Collected Works of Lord Tso Wen-hsiang," Draft Memorials, Vol 50, p 76) This showed the depth of his insight.

Therefore, Tso Tsung-tang's struggle for the recovery of Sinkiang was of tremendous historical significance, and all of his achievements should be written into historical annals.

As a representative of the landlord class, Tso Tsung-tang also did many bad things in his life. His participation in suppressing the Tai Ping Tien Kuo revolution was his grave crime. But we should not obliterate his merit in recovering Sinkiang because of the part he played in suppressing Tai Ping Tien Kuo, nor should we forgive his crime of suppressing Tai Ping Tien Kuo because of his recovery of Sinkiang.

Some people negated Tso Tsung-tang because he belonged to the "Westernization school." In our view, both the Westernization movement and the Westernization school should be analyzed concretely, not in a generalized manner. The school of the Westernizers was relative to the school of the diehards. They were two different political factions within the landlord class in their respective attitudes toward capital--imperialism. The diehards were ignorant and arrogant, whereas the Westernizers were in favor of learning from the West. However, the school of the Westernizers was itself a very complicated clique. As the Westernizers differed in their class interests and political stands, they also differed in their goals and attitudes of learning from the West. Some focused their attention on using the West's ships and cannons to suppress the people's revolution; others placed emphasis on seeking ways of making the country economically and militarily powerful to cope with imperialist aggression. They even went so far as to have capitalist tendencies. Therefore, among the Westernizers, some were disgraceful traitors, the most outstanding of whom was Li Hung-chang. But others had strong patriotic feelings. Tso Tsung-tang was representative of them. Tso exhibited strong national dignity. When he founded the Mawei Shipping Administration, he said: "If the West is superior, China need not be content with being inferior; China should have what the West has." He also said: "It is possible to say that China is not as advanced as other countries and must go forward by seeking foreign guidance; however, it is impermissible to say that China is not as advanced as other countries and should follow behind them." ("Collected Works of Lord Tso Wen-hsiang," Draft Memorials, Vol 18, pp 2-4) He borrowed a great deal of money from the British, but this did not hamper his tit-for-tat struggle against the British plot when recovering Sinkiang. He had close connections with the French, but as soon as the Sino-Franco war erupted, he rushed to the Fukien front to have a trial of strength with the French aggressors.

Some people also say that Tso Tsung-tang suppressed the uprisings of the Hui people in Shensi and Kansu. This is also a fact. In his struggle with Ma Hua-lung and others, Tso Tsung-tang carried out a reactionary policy of "striking hard" and slaughtered many innocent laboring people. This was an unpardonable crime on his part.

In assessing Tso Tsung-tang's good and bad deeds throughout his life, we who follow Marxist historicism must take into consideration that the landlord class was a reactionary class in modern Chinese history and its basic trend was to gradually surrender to imperialism and finally team up with it as its henchman in enslaving the Chinese people. Under such conditions, representatives of the landlord class who suppressed peasant uprisings were numerous when class contradictions within the country were increasing. Yet at crucial moments when the fate of the country hung in the balance, people who resolutely struggled against imperialism were few. If there were people like Lin Tse-hsu, Kung Tzu-chen and Wei Yuan during the First Opium War then after the Second Opium War, there were even fewer people like Tso Tsung-tang who resolutely resisted foreign aggression. Therefore, such historical figures should be given a fair assessment.

KWANGMING DAILY CALLS FOR CONTROLLING SIZE OF CITIES

HK280816Y Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 16 Dec 78 p 1 HK

[Article by Ma Mei-li [7456 3780 7787]: "Control the Size of Large Cities and Build More Small Cities and Towns"]

[Text] An important guiding principle of a planned socialist economy is to introduce gradually coordinated disposition of productive forces so that major industries will be evenly distributed throughout the country. This will gradually change the big difference between the towns and countryside left behind by the old society. Implementing this principle calls for appropriately controlling the scale of development of existing large cities and building, by stages, medium and small economic and cultural centers rationally and evenly in different parts of the country.

Chairman Mao long ago expressed disapproval of large cities and suggested building more small cities and towns to develop industrial projects in the interior. This was a strategic policy formulated by Chairman Mao for building socialist cities. Most cities we took over in the initial stages of liberation were coastal and river trading ports encouraging imperialist inroads. In both production and construction, these cities fell far behind the capitalist cities of the West. They were very large and had all the drawbacks of capitalist cities. Our party began to reconstruct these cities from the day it took them over. A change in the distribution of industry was stipulated in the first five-year plan. Many new industrial cities and towns have appeared in the interior during more than 20 years. These include Taching-type industrial and mining areas that "combine industry and agriculture and towns with the countryside that facilitate production and daily life."

However, implementing the policy of controlling the size of large cities and building more small cities and towns was seriously disrupted by Lin Piao and the "gang of four." Their sabotage upset the planning, running and building of cities and resulted in the appearance of more large cities. The number of large cities with populations exceeding one million has grown bigger. This has disrupted the plan of building small cities and towns in the interior and altered the policy of "spreading large cities and concentrating on building small cities" and has resulted in spreading large cities without concentrating on building small ones. This caused considerable waste to urban planning and management.

The most important factor determining the size of cities is the distribution of industry. Some comrades tend to locate new and major industries in large cities on the grounds that they have better water and power facilities, ready access to roads, and are more economical for investment and produce faster results. [paragraph continues]

They believe that industries located in small cities and towns where conditions are inadequate and advances slow will affect the pace of construction. Are the facts really so? Will the policy of controlling the size of large cities and building more small cities and towns promote or retard the rapid development of the national economy?

In considering the relationship between the distribution of new industries and the pace of industrialization, we must take into account not only an enterprise's potential for rapid development and faster results but also the role of socialist cities in serving the workers. This means we must consider the proportion between the "flesh" and the "bone", the coordination between urban populations and urban administration and construction, and between culture and education; and welfare programs, and the comprehensive balance between a rational distribution of industry and the national economy as a whole. Failure to take into account all these factors as a whole and merely pursuing speed to complete a single item, the production value of a single enterprise, having blind faith in large cities and locating new industries in large cities are not in accord with objective socialist economic laws.

A survey of China's cities shows a serious imbalance between the "flesh" and the "bone". This uneven development has manifested itself in the disproportion between the construction of domestic buildings and roads, on the one hand, and the growth of urban population and an increase in the number of vehicles, on the other. The sewage system in many cities has to be reconstructed. In many large cities with populations exceeding half a million, water supplies are becoming inadequate to meet consumption. As a result, some coastal cities have to lay pipes to draw water from the far away reservoirs. Under these circumstances, it will be very uneconomical to locate new industries, big or small, in large cities. Of course, it is more expensive to build a small industrial city or town than just building a single factory because of the necessary prior investments in municipal projects such as water, electricity and roads. However, it is often more economical to build small cities where municipal projects are simple and easy to manage and the people's living conditions approach those of rural communities. According to investigations conducted by relevant departments, the average per capita expense for building a small city or town with a population of 50,000 in an area within easy reach of water, electricity, and roads is the same as that for building a large city, including expenses for municipal administration and public utilities. Generally speaking, there is only a 2.3 percent increase for building a small city or town of less than 100,000 people with an increase of 1 percent in population growth and over 3.4 percent for a city of more than 200,000 with the same percentage of growth. Comparing a large city with a population exceeding one million with three cities in the same province with about 400,000 people, the industrial structuring of these four cities is generally similar. Although the accumulated capital construction invested in a city with a population of one million or so since liberation is 2.7 times the total amount of investment for three small cities, the value of the former's total annual industrial production is only about 60 percent of the latter's. However, this does not prove that economically large cities advance at a slower pace than smaller cities, but it is sufficient to show that large cities do not necessarily develop at a much faster pace economically.

With regard to municipal administration, the expenses vary greatly for running large or small cities. For example, most of the daily staple and nonstaple foods in small cities can be obtained from nearby supply points. However, hundreds of trucks are required to move daily necessities to a city of several million people. It takes less time for the inhabitants of small cities and towns to go to work, but those living in large cities have to commute by car. Because of traffic congestion, cars in many cities have to reduce their speed. This reduces the utilization of vehicles and increases gas consumption, not to mention the commuting time which takes 2 or 3 hours, at the expense of the commuters' energies and labor efficiency.

Some comrades believe in large cities and their immense economic and technical forces for making rapid advances if key industries are located there. To gain time, it would be unwise to completely overlook the role of large cities in developing those critically important key industries that have been exhaustively studied and tailored to the needs of the national economy. However, the economic and technical forces of large or small cities in our country, including construction teams, can be mobilized and put under centralized control so that large cities can support small cities and towns. This is a superior advantage of the socialist system. For instance, China has imported 13 sets of equipment for producing chemical fertilizers. Most of them have been allocated to small cities and towns. Except for those localities that were severely disrupted by the "gang of four," there is evidence of local initiative in production that can keep pace with large cities if the sets of equipment are located here. Taching is a good example. Taching shows that although its mining projects are far away from large cities and petroleum centers, its oilfields produce petroleum at a fast pace.

Small cities and towns facilitate the integration of workers with peasants and link towns with the countryside. This is a question of orientation and an economic problem of immediate importance which bears on the pace of the national economy's development. Engels pointed out long ago: Eliminating the antagonism between town and the countryside "has increasingly become the actual demand of industrial and agricultural production." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol II, p 542) "Only by merging cities with the countryside can the filth in the air, water and soil be expelled. Only through this process of merging can the excretions of the increasingly sick and feeble urban population be used to fertilize plants, and not as a source of diseases." (Ibid., Vol III, p 335) Merging cities with the countryside cannot solve all the problems of environmental pollution, but even a partial solution can help solve other related problems. The pollution in some cities has now reached very grave proportions. In selecting new sites for factories, care must be taken not to aggravate urban pollution. In small cities and towns human waste and refuse can be used as manure for farming, but in large cities it must be carted away by hundreds of trucks. When large cities expand, they requisition outlying fertile farmland. When medium and small cities and towns expand, they may include undeveloped hillsides and adjoining wasteland.

Controlling the size of large cities implies strict control of their population growth and land use. It does not mean negatively controlling their industrial production. To develop industries in the interior, build small cities and towns with new industries and achieve the four modernizations, it is necessary to give full play to the role of existing large cities as industrial bases. A new upsurge in economic construction will certainly promote the rapid development of medium and small cities and towns. Building medium and small cities and towns calls for proper planning at the very outset and limiting the scale of development. When new and expanded large and medium projects are transferred to medium and small cities and towns, they should also economize on the use of land and manpower.

PEOPLE'S DAILY ON 'DOUBLE HUNDRED' POLICY IN LITERATURE, ART

HK281007Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 19 Dec 78 p 3 HK

[Article by Lo Sun [5012 55'9]: "The 'Double Hundred' Policy and Democracy in Art"]

[Excerpts] How did the party's policy "let a hundred flowers blossom, let a hundred schools of thought contend" come to be advanced? Chairman Mao pointed out: "It was put forward in the light of China's specific conditions, in recognition of the continued existence of various kinds of contradictions in socialist society and in response to the country's urgent need to speed up its economic and cultural development."

These words of Chairman Mao very correctly elucidated the historic conditions of the "double hundred" policy put forward by our party and its important significance. The "double hundred" policy is not only urgently needed for the development of culture, literature and art, but it is also needed to correctly solve social contradictions, especially contradictions among the people, and bring into play all positive factors to build a strong and modern socialist country.

However, for more than 20 years, this policy was never conscientiously implemented and many people did not truly comprehend this policy. The reasons why this policy could not be conscientiously implemented are many, but the most important one is the lack of democracy.

Not long after the "double hundred" policy appeared, articles were written opposing this policy. Although only four people were writing such articles, they nevertheless represented a "leftist" trend. For a time, "left" dogmatism was criticized because "things cannot be put right without criticizing dogmatism." During the criticism of dogmatism, right opportunism also appeared. In the summer of 1957, a flood of right deviationist thinking attempted to turn the "double hundred" policy into a "liberalization" policy. Thereupon a nationwide criticism was launched against revisionist ideas. In this criticism, due to the influence of various ideas, people had reservations about the implementation of the "double hundred" policy.

In 1957, based on the will of the greatest majority of people in China and the common political views advocated in the past by all the parties in China, Chairman Mao put forward the six political criteria for distinguishing between fragrant flowers and poisonous weeds. However, in the course of implementation, some localities did not observe the principle of strictly distinguishing between the two different categories of contradiction, and in particular, did not act in accordance with Chairman Mao's instruction: "We must carefully distinguish between what is really a poisonous weed and what is really a fragrant flower. Together with the masses of people, we must learn to differentiate carefully between the two and use correct methods to fight the poisonous weeds." They did not apply the method of scientific analysis and the spirit of seeking truth from facts to make fully convincing criticism on work with shortcomings or mistakes. Instead they used dogmatic and metaphysical methods and arbitrarily regarded them simply and crudely as poisonous weeds. This had serious consequences which greatly affect the implementation of the policy "let a hundred flowers blossom, let a hundred schools of thought contend." This may also be called a historic factor of "lingering fear."

In 1961, at the first forum on the work of literature and art held in Peking, some of the problems appearing on the literary and art front at that time were discussed. Emphasis was placed on opposing the simple and crude work style and a demand was made to base leading literary and art works on the laws of literature and art, give play to democracy and truly implement the "double hundred" policy. Premier Chou made an important speech at the meeting. He began by saying: At present there is a very bad habit of not enough democracy. I originally intended to call on you to emancipate your minds, overcome superstitions and have the courage to think, speak and act. Now, there are many who do not have the courage to think, speak and act. The premier continued: If only one man and no one else is allowed to talk, will this not become "rule by the voice of one man alone"? This "rule by the voice of one man alone" is created by the leadership. This is why we must foster a democratic habit. To change the work style of the literary and art circles, we must first change the work style of the cadres. To change the work style of the cadres, we must first change the work style of the leading cadres. This meeting has drawn up "10 conditions for literature and art" later revised to "8 conditions for literature and art" to be transmitted in the form of a central document for trial application. This document called for giving play to democracy and leading literature and art based on the laws of literature and art. However, because of strong resistance at that time, it could not be implemented.

In early 1962, in "Talk at an Enlarged Working Conference Convened by the CCP Central Committee," Chairman Mao placed emphasis on the question of practicing democratic centralism. He said: "Some comrades still lack the democratic centralist way of thinking. Now is the time they should begin acquiring this way of thinking and begin understanding this question. If we give full play to democracy, we can mobilize the enthusiasm of the broad masses inside and outside the party and unite the broad masses who comprise more than 95 percent of the whole population."

When Lin Piao and the "gang of four" were practicing fascist dictatorship, they frenziedly pushed a false left, real right counterrevolutionary revisionist line. They not only indiscriminately used this slogan of "class struggle" everywhere, but they also called it the "new trend of class struggle" and used it to club people. Moreover, they wantonly stigmatized a large number of literature and art works as poisonous weeds.

From this brief look at the past, we can see how arduous and complicated the process of the struggle for really implementing the "double hundred" policy had been.

The smashing of the "gang of four" has emancipated literature and art. However, our minds have still not been emancipated completely and the spiritual shackles imposed by Lin Piao and the "gang of four" on the literary and art circles have not been completely smashed. The pernicious influence of Lin Piao and the "gang of four" has still not been eliminated.

Practice has proved that the key to whether or not the spiritual shackles can be completely smashed, the pernicious influence can be completely eliminated, literature and art can flourish and develop and the "double hundred" policy can be implemented lies in whether or not democracy can be promoted and the initiative of the masses can be brought into play.

The people's democracy put forward by Chairman Mao on the eve of the founding of the People's Republic is our basic system for building socialism. This people's democracy is the dialectical unity of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the democracy of the proletariat. However, some comrades have invariably placed democracy in opposition to centralism and the masses in opposition to leadership. In the minds of the people, there is often only centralism but no democracy and only leadership but no masses. They one-sidedly regarded only the aspect of dictatorship but not the aspect of democracy in the dictatorship of the proletariat. This contradicts Chairman Mao's ideological system. Chairman Mao emphasized: "Unless we fully promote people's democracy and inner-party democracy and unless we fully promote proletarian democracy, it will be impossible for China to have true proletarian centralism. Without a high degree of democracy it is impossible to have a high degree of centralism, and without a high degree of centralism it is impossible to establish a socialist economy. What will happen to our country if we fail to establish a socialist economy? It will turn into a revisionist state, indeed a bourgeois state, and the dictatorship of the proletariat will turn into a dictatorship of the bourgeoisie, and a reactionary fascist dictatorship at that." Chairman Mao spoke these important words in 1962. However, a few years later, taking advantage of this fatal weakness that we had not fully promoted people's democracy and inner-party democracy or proletarian democracy, the schemer and careerist Lin Piao and the "gang of four" for a time exercised reactionary fascist dictatorship on revolutionary old cadres and the masses. This painful lesson has deeply educated us. We must fully promote proletarian democracy or we will provide schemers and careerists with an opportunity to turn the dictatorship of the proletariat into a fascist dictatorship.

The Fifth NPC has already written the policy "let a hundred flowers blossom, let a hundred schools of thought contend" into the new constitution. Whether or not the "double hundred" policy can be put into practice is also a question of whether or not the constitution can be put into practice. Naturally, very few people verbally disagree with the "double hundred" policy. [paragraph continues]

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However, in the more than 20 years since Chairman Mao put this policy forward, why has it not been conscientiously applied and what is actually blocking its implementation? We must conscientiously sum up and draw a lesson from it.

CIVIL AFFAIRS MINISTRY CIRCULAR ON SUPPORTING ARMY

OW271428Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0154 GMT 25 Dec 78 OW

[Excerpts] Peking, 25 Dec--The Ministry of Civil Affairs recently issued a circular to civil affairs departments in provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. It calls on these places to carry out extensive and deepgoing activities to support the army and give preferential treatment to families of soldiers and revolutionary martyrs during the new year and spring festival period of 1979, in order to further inspire the morale of the troops, consolidate national defense and bring into play the socialist enthusiasm of the masses of families of soldiers and revolutionary martyrs and disabled, demobilized and retired soldiers to work hard for consolidating and developing the excellent situation of stability and unity in our country, for increasing productivity and for accelerating the four modernizations.

The circular calls on the localities to do the following:

1. Conduct education on supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to families of soldiers and revolutionary martyrs on an extensive scale and in a deepgoing way.
2. All places should express cordial regards and concern for military units stationed locally (including people's armed police, public security and fire-fighting units and frontier checkpoints). There should be gala parties and discussion meetings, at which local party and government leading comrades should give talks, expressing the solicitude of the party and government for people's soldiers, thanking the PLA for its support to local work and modestly soliciting the opinions of PLA units on local work. Problems put forward by PLA units should be carefully solved.

We need to visit injured and sick personnel at border and coastal defense outposts, military hospitals, rest homes for disabled soldiers, and sanitariums for demobilized soldiers suffering from chronic diseases. Small gifts may be given.

3. In connection with activities supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to families of soldiers and revolutionary martyrs during the spring festival, rural people's communes, production brigades, urban neighborhood offices and organizations, enterprises and business units may hold representative meetings or discussion meetings of family members of soldiers and revolutionary martyrs and disabled, demobilized and retired soldiers, to commend the advanced, encourage them to value their honors and strive to win greater honors, seek their opinions concerning work regarding their preferential treatment and solve their problems in accordance with policies.

NCNA ON SPELLING PERSONAL NAMES IN PINYIN

OW291228Y Peking NCNA in English 1200 GMT 29 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 29 Dec (HSINHUA)--The HSINHUA NEWS AGENCY will adopt the Chinese phonetic alphabet (Pinyin) system instead of the presently-used Wade-Giles spelling in romanization of Chinese personal names on January 1, 1979.

Names of party leaders of China are listed as follows. The old spelling is in brackets for reference.

Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party:

Hua Guofeng (Hua Kuo-feng)

Vice-chairmen of the party Central Committee:

Ye Jianying (Yeh Chien-ying)

Deng Xiaoping (Teng Hsiao-ping)

Li Xiannian (Li Hsien-nien)

Chen Yun (Chen Yun)

Wang Dongxing (Wang Tung-hsing)

Members of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee:

Hua Guofeng (Hua Kuo-feng)

(The following are listed in the order of number of strokes in their surnames.)

Wang Zhen (Wang Chen)

Wei Guoqing (Wei Kuo-ching)

Ulanhu (Ulanfu)

Fang Yi (Fang I)

Deng Xiaoping (Teng Hsiao-ping)

Deng Yingchao (Teng Ying-chao)

Ye Jianying (Yeh Chien-ying)

Liu Bocheng (Liu Po-cheng)

Xu Shiyu (Hsu Shih-yu)

Ji Dengkui (Chi Teng-kuei)

Su Zhenhua (Su Chen-hua)

Li Xiannian (Li Hsien-nien)

Li Desheng (Li Te-sheng)

Wu De (Wu Te)

Yu Qiuli (Yu Chiu-li)

Wang Dongxing (Wang Tung-hsing)

Zhang Tingfa (Chang Ting-fa)

Chen Yun (Chen Yun)

Chen Yonggui (Chen Yung-kuei)

Chen Xilian (Chen Hsi-lien)

Hu Yaobang (Hu Yao-pang)

Geng Biao (Keng Piao)

Nie Rongzhen (Nieh Jung-chen)

Ni Zhifu (Ni Chih-fu)

Xu Xiangqian (Hsu Hsiang-chien)

Peng Chong (Peng Chung)

Alternate members of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee:

(The following are listed in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames.)

Chen Muhua (Chen Mu-hua)

Zhao Ziyang (Chao Tzu-yang)

Seypidin (Saifudin)

PRC PRICES FOR GOODS, SERVICES 'SPIRALLING'

OW280955Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0920 GMT 28 Dec 78 OW

[By Georges Biannic]

[Text] Peking, 28 Dec (AFP)--China has not waited for the January 1 normalization with the United States to begin taking all its "foreign friends" for "rich Americans." Prices are spiralling in a country which prided itself on "non-inflation" and one official service is showing near-capitalistic tendencies.

The Foreign Ministry Services Bureau providing local staff for diplomats is in the forefront of the new official drive in China for "socialist profits". Correspondents in Peking were recently told that they will have to pay a substantial across-the-board wage increase for all their employees, from the interpreter to the cleaning woman, with effect from January 1. This increase bears no relation to the actual salary or any increase paid to the Chinese employee by the services bureau. An interpreter receives 80 yuan (50 dollars US) per month or about seven times less than the actual amount of 550 yuan (340 dollars US) paid by the correspondent to the services bureau. This sum is more than the salary of senior Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping.

"You would make our capitalist manpower agencies envious," one correspondent told an official responsible for diplomatic personnel. But if the Chinese employee only receives a minute portion of the salary paid by the employer to the official agency, it is because "he must make a contribution to the state. He cannot pocket everything he earns."

Other large salary increases have been put into effect by the services bureau in various sectors. Chinese language teachers may no longer be engaged for individual lessons but must be contracted on a monthly basis and paid whether or not the lesson is taken. Their fees are still modest by Western standards but are considered high on the Chinese scale.

But the worst-hit are the tourists now arriving in ever-increasing numbers in China. At the Friendship Store where they do their shopping, prices have shot up in recent weeks. The same bolt of cashmere which sold for 38 yuan (24 dollars US) a meter one recent Saturday was marked up to 62 yuan the next day.

The unexplained price hikes generally fall on goods much sought after by tourists. The law of supply and demand has seemingly replaced the socialist market. In the antique market prices have also skyrocketed. A painting by the Chinese artist Wu Kuan-chong exhibited in a shop on Liu Li Chang, the antique dealer lane, marked at 150 yuan (93 dollars US) in September was up to 200 yuan by the end of the month and 400 yuan by October. As for vases and porcelain under 100 years old, it is now better to buy in Paris or London, or at the very least, Hong Kong, where the market is well-stocked and prices are generally lower.

Other price increases noted included a refrigerator which cost 800 yuan (495 dollars US) in 1977 and now sells for 1200 yuan. Hairdresser charges more than doubled in November and petrol sells at the same price as in industrialized nations affected by the oil crisis, at least for the non-diplomatic foreign resident.

The Civil Aviation Administration of China (CAAC) practices a double standard. International Air Transport Association (IATA) standards are applied to foreign passengers who pay two to three times as much as the Chinese on internal flights. However only the prices conform to IATA standards as service is practically nonexistent and flight schedules are unreliable.

China Travel Service, the national tourist agency, also raised most of its tariffs, especially for the provinces, but the level of services has not improved correspondingly. Certain provincial offices of the travel service, notably Taiyuan (Shansi), Sian (Shensi) and Chengtu (Szechwan) already have a poor reputation for prices and services.

Prices in the dining halls reserved for foreigners at the more expensive restaurants have also gone up. Surprises lie in store for the customer who returns to a restaurant expecting to pay the same as before. Recently the Szechwan restaurant whose bills are as "spicy" as its food, told a customer that the minimum cost for a meal was 10 yuan (6 dollars US) per person and that only pork would be served at that price. "Duck will cost 20 yuan per person," the prospective diner was told.

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The incident was particularly ironic considering that the average Chinese monthly salary is about 50 yuan.

"If you're not happy, you can go elsewhere," said a manager at this famous restaurant dear to the heart of senior Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, a native of Szechwan Province.

China makes ready for the development of its tourist industry by opening its doors and its cash registers.

The tourist should take care not to fall seriously ill. Recently the widow of an employee of the Italian Embassy received a bill for 20,000 yuan (12,000 dollars U.S.) for her husband's 20 days hospital treatment.

MAO'S 'RURAL INVESTIGATION' PUBLISHED IN PAMPHLET FORM

OW240348Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1700 GMT 20 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 20 Dec--Comrade Mao Tsetung's work "On Rural Investigation" has been published by the People's Publishing House in pamphlet form and will be sold at HSINHUA bookstores throughout the country from 21 December.

The Nationality Publishing House will publish "On Rural Investigation" in Mongol, Tibetan, Uighur, Kazakh and Korean editions.

WAGES OF LAZY FACTORY, MINE WORKERS TO BE CUT

OW241124Y Peking NCNA in English 0712 GMT 24 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Changchun, 24 Dec (HSINHUA)--Loafers in Chinese factories and mines will have their wages cut if they refuse to mend their ways after repeated warnings.

Young train dispatcher Pao Hsiang at the Changchun railway station, in northeast China, was ordered to review what he had learned during his apprenticeship for an indefinite period, during which time he drew 70 per cent of his pay. In July this year, he took a technical examination and received a mark of five per cent, signifying that he was even unable to tell signals. Four months later, after passing another examination, he had his technical grade and his full pay restored.

China is overhauling its wage system which has been based on seniority rather than technical competence, as part of the effort to implement the socialist principle of distribution, namely, "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work."

Now industrious young workers can get their technical grades even before their apprenticeship is expired if they pass examinations for skilled workers.

FUKIEN HOLDS PLANNED PARENTHOOD CONFERENCE

HK230703Y Foochow Fukien Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 21 Dec 78 HK

[Summary] "The Fukien Provincial Work Conference on Planned Parenthood was held recently in Foochow. The conference conscientiously studied and discussed the central authorities' recently-issued document on planned parenthood work. Participants at the conference are determined to further reduce the natural population growth rate in this province and to make still greater contributions to quickening the pace of realizing the four modernizations. Secretary of the Fukien Provincial CCP Committee Lin I-hsin presided over the conference and delivered a summation speech. Attending and delivering speeches at the conference were secretary of the provincial CCP committee Pai Chih-min and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee Liu Yung-sheng."

The conference noted: "This province has scored great achievements in planned parenthood work in recent years. However, the development of the work is uneven in various areas. Childbirth in some areas is still in a condition of anarchy. This province's natural population growth rate is still relatively high. The major cause for this is that leaders in some areas have failed to fully understand the strategic importance of planned parenthood work. As a result, planned parenthood work has not been properly arranged and some problems in relevant policies have not been solved, thus having an adverse effect on carrying out planned parenthood work."

The conference noted: We must help the masses of people and cadres increase their understanding of the relations between planned parenthood and realizing the four modernizations. We must raise their level of awareness in successfully grasping planned parenthood work. "First secretaries of all party committees must personally grasp planned parenthood work and persist in simultaneously grasping revolution, production and planned parenthood. We must establish and perfect planned parenthood offices at all levels and must make sure that there are people responsible for the work at all levels."

The conference pointed out: We must propagate on a grand scale the spirit of the central authorities' document on planned parenthood work, create a strong public opinion and raise the people's level of awareness in implementing planned parenthood. We must conscientiously implement various policies on planned parenthood and mobilize the enthusiasm of the masses for implementing planned parenthood. "With regard to those advanced individuals and collectives in planned parenthood which have contributed to socialism, we must publicly commend them and offer spiritual and material rewards to them. We must attach importance to maternity and infant welfare work, strengthen technical guidance in birth control, strengthen scientific research on birth control and promote the development of planned parenthood work."

The conference studied and mapped out plans for planned parenthood work for this winter and next spring. The conference demanded: "During New Year's Day and the spring festival, all areas must propagate on a grand scale the spirit of the central authorities' document among the masses of cadres and people, encourage late marriage and birth control, oppose forced and arranged marriages and oppose marriage on a mercenary basis."

The conference also discussed relevant matters concerning next year's provincial congress of advanced individuals and collectives in planned parenthood.

FUKIEN HOLDS TELEPHONE CONFERENCE ON WINTER FARMWORK

HK250206Y Foochow Fukien Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 23 Dec 78 HK

[Summary] The Fukien provincial party committee held a telephone conference on the evening of 22 December, which demanded that party committees at all levels shift their stress of work to socialist modernization and whip up a new upsurge in winter farmwork in preparation for next year's new leap forward in agricultural production. Comrade Chin Chao-tien, secretary of the provincial party committee, presided over the conference and delivered a speech. Comrade Hsu Ya, Standing Committee member of the provincial party committee, outlined the following arrangements for effectively grasping winter farmwork:

"First, party committees at the various levels must switch the focus of work to economic construction. Of the four modernizations, agriculture is the most important and the most difficult. Although our province has reaped bumper grain harvests for 2 years, with grain production exceeding the target of the national agricultural development program, the current level still lags far behind the requirements of quickening the four modernizations, and the difference between Fukien and some fraternal provinces and municipalities is great. We must not feel complacent, but must promptly decide to immediately shift the whole party's emphasis of work to socialist modernization. We must mobilize the whole party and the people throughout the province to go all out, to strive with might and main and with one heart and one mind for expediting our country's socialist modernizations and to instantly whip up an upsurge in winter farmwork and preparations for spring farming.

"Secondly, we must take production and construction as the center and grasp the three great revolutionary movements together. We must concentrate our major efforts on doing a good job of agricultural production by every means. The leaders' main efforts must first be concentrated. The major efforts of the No 1 and 2 men of the party committees at all levels should be switched to agricultural production. We must cut down and shorten our meetings and documents and go deep into the forefront. Departments concerned must conscientiously assume the responsibility for successfully leading the various trades and occupations in their work on supporting agriculture.

"Thirdly, we must concentrate superior forces to fight well this winter the three battles in field management, farmland capital construction and manure collection, so as to lay the foundation for a fine start next spring." In fighting these three battles, efforts must be made to firmly grasp the field management of winter-sown barley and wheat, to use every stratagem to raise yields, to whip up an upsurge in farmland capital construction, to do everything possible to solve the problem of fertilizer and manure and to take early action in properly grasping the various tasks of spring farming preparations.

Fourthly, we must strengthen the management of the people's communes and make a success of year-end distribution work. The provincial party committee has laid down 12 regulations on improving the management of the communes. These tasks include persisting in the fundamental principle of three-level ownership with the production team as the basis, expanding the collective economy and increasing the commune members' income, improving management in compliance with the guiding ideology of "gradual realization of agricultural mechanization, modernization and specialization and the building of great socialist agriculture," overcoming egalitarianism by persevering in the socialist principle of "to each according to his work" and "more pay for more work," and conducting education in socialism and collectivism. It is currently urgent to do a good job in year-end distribution work. Every commune and production brigade should make a further effort to boost collective income so as to insure increased income from increased production. Accounts must be published. The relations between the state, the collective and the individual must be properly handled.

SEVENTH HUNAN CYL CONGRESS OPENS IN CHANGSHA

HK221431Y Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 19 Dec 78 HK

[Summary] "Under the direct leadership and with the warm concern of the Hunan Provincial CCP Committee, the seventh provincial CYL congress solemnly opened in Changsha on 19 December. The guiding ideology and main tasks of the congress are to hold the great banner of Chairman Mao high, closely follow Chairman Hua, resolutely implement the line of the party Central Committee on maintaining stability and unity, stabilizing the situation and doing a good job in the four modernizations, implement the spirit of the 10th National CYL Congress and widely and deeply mobilize CYL members and youths throughout the province to strive and contribute to rapidly fulfilling the four modernizations."

A total of 1,507 delegates attended the congress. Sun Kuo-chih, Liu Fu-sheng, Wang Chih-kuo, Tung Kuo-kuei, Lo Chiu-yueh, Shih Hsing-shan, (Tsao Wen-chu), Liu Yu-o, Shih Yu-chen, Shang Tzu-chin, Kung An-min and Ma Chi, responsible comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees and of the provincial military district; and Chou Li and Yang Kai-chih, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC committee, attended the opening ceremony. Responsible comrades of the provincial departments concerned, the provincial federation of trade unions and the provincial women's federation also attended. Comrade Shih Yu-chen presided over the opening ceremony. Comrade Liu Yu-o gave the opening speech.

After praising Chairman Mao, Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, and emphasizing the importance of this congress, Comrade Liu Yu-o said: "There have been more than 5 years between the convocation of the 6th provincial CYL congress and the present one. In the past 5 years, the provincial CCP committee has directly led us to struggle against the gang of four and their factional backbone elements, bourgeoisie careerists and conspirators in Hunan. The 6th provincial CYL committee and CYL organizations at all levels throughout the province have closely united around the party, resolutely implemented the instructions of the provincial CCP committee and CCP committees at all levels, actively organized CYL members and youths to study Marxism, Leninism and the works of Chairman Mao along with culture and science, widely conduct the mass movements to learn from Tachang, Tachai and Lei Feng and made use of the role of youths in the socialist revolution and construction."

Comrade Liu Yu-o continued: "In the past 5 years, a total of 136,000 outstanding CYL members have entered the party, and 1,967,000 advanced youths have entered the CYL organization. The masses of CYL members and youths are now closely following the strategic policy decision of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, using Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought as guidance and studying and working hard to rapidly fulfill the four modernizations."

On behalf of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, Comrade Wang Chih-kuo, secretary of the Hunan Provincial CCP Committee, greeted the delegates attending the congress. (Chang Chin-tien), deputy secretary of the Kiangsu Provincial CYL Committee, and (Kao Tung-mei), deputy secretary of the Kiangsu Provincial CYL Committee, spoke at the congress on behalf of the masses of CYL members of these two provinces. Ma Chi, deputy political commissar of the Hunan Provincial Military District; (Chen Jih-fa), vice chairman of the Hunan Provincial Federation of Trade Unions; (Shih Ping), member of the Hunan Provincial Poor and Lower-middle Peasant Association; and (Li Ming-hsiu), vice chairman of the Hunan Provincial Women's Federation, spoke at the congress.

Congress Closes

HK280900Y Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 26 Dec 78 HK

[Text] The 7th Hunan Provincial CYL Congress victoriously ended in the Hunan Theater on the morning of 25 December, after 7 days. From beginning to end the congress held high Chairman Mao's great banner, implemented the important instructions of the party Central Committee and the spirit of the 10th CYL congress, reviewed and summed up work since the 6th CYL congress of our province and clearly understood the tasks of the CYL for the new period.

The congress listened to, discussed and adopted the work report: "The CYL Members and Young People of the Whole Province Must Unite and Give Their Youth To Speed Up the Realization of the Four Modernizations," made by Comrade Shih Yu-chen on behalf of the Standing Committee of the 6th Hunan Provincial CYL Committee. It elected the 7th Hunan Provincial CYL Committee consisting of 101 committee members and 23 alternate committee members.

During the congress, the party Central Committee issued the communique on the 3d plenum of the 11th CCP Central Committee. The delegates seriously studied it and were greatly educated and inspired by it. They resolved to urgently mobilized and go all-out to rapidly promote and contribute their wisdom and ability to the great cause of speeding up the realization of the four modernizations.

During the congress, responsible comrades of the provincial scientific committee, the provincial planning committee, the provincial agriculture office and the provincial education bureau spoke on relevant issues so that the delegates to the congress could clearly understand the excellent situation in the whole province, enhance their spontaneity for shifting their attention to grasping production, construction and technical revolution and strengthen their determination and confidence to speed up the realization of the four modernizations.

During the period of the congress, 13 delegates spoke, introducing their experience in actively carrying out CYL work.

The congress held a solemn closing ceremony on the morning of 25 December at 9:00 pm. Sun Kuo-chih, Liu Fu-sheng, Wang Chih-kuo, Tung Kuo-kuei, Lo Chiu-yueh, (Tsao Wen-chu), Liu Yu-o, Sih Yu-chen, Shang Tzu-chin, (Yin Tzu-ming) and (Han Kai-ya), responsible comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees and the provincial military district; Yang Kai-chih, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee; and (Ho Te-chuan), Red Army veteran who has left his post to recuperate, attended the closing ceremony. Comrades of the delegation of the Kiangsu Provincial CYL Committee were invited to the closing ceremony. Comrade Chen Tai-man delivered the closing speech. The congress victoriously ended with the "Internationale."

HUNAN CYL COMMITTEE HOLDS FIRST PLENUM

HK280858Y Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 26 Dec 78 HK

[Text] The Seventh Hunan Provincial CYL Committee held its first plenum on the afternoon of 25 December. Through democratic election, the plenum elected the Standing Committee.

The results of the election are as follows:

Secretary: Shih Yu-chen

Deputy secretaries: (Hsu Yueh-tung), Chen Tai-man, (Hu Meng-chi), (Wen Hsuan-te)

Standing Committee members: (Wang Pen-hsuan), (Wang Pai-lin), (Wen Hsuan-te), (Chen Yu-chen), (Hsu Hsiu-tseng), (Hsu Yueh-tung), Chen Tai-man, (Chou Min-yang), (Hu Meng-chi), (Huang Yuan-tung), (Tung Wei-ping), (Lei Ting-chih).

HAINAN PARTY MEETING OUTLINES SITUATION, TASKS

HK210722Y Haikow Hainan Island Regional Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 19 Dec 78 HK

[Summary] The Hainan Regional CCP Committee recently held an enlarged meeting of its Standing Committee, which carried out rectification of work style. The meeting got a clear picture of the major problems in Hainan during the 10th and 11th line struggles, summed up experiences and lessons and clearly distinguished between right and wrong in line. The participants pledged to work hard to rapidly promote all work in Hainan, especially agriculture. The meeting, which was held in accordance with the provincial CCP committee's arrangements, concluded on 2 December after 35 days in session.

Lo Tien, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CCP committee, vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, secretary of the regional CCP committee and chairman of the regional revolutionary committee, presided at the meeting and delivered a mobilization speech and a summation. He and Chang Jih-ho, first deputy secretary of the regional CCP committee and secretary of the CCP Committee of the Hainan Li-Miao Autonomous Prefecture, spoke on the miscarriages of justice which occurred in Hainan during the 10th line struggle.

The meeting studied Chairman Mao's talk at the 1962 enlarged central work conference, the speeches of Chairman Hua, Vice Chairman Yeh and Vice Chairman Teng at the PIA Political Work Conference, and the relevant documents of the central authorities and the provincial CCP committee. The meeting held democratic discussions in a lively atmosphere. The participants took exposure and criticism of Lin Piao and the gang of four as the focus and exposed a number of problems which occurred in Hainan during the 10th line struggle which had not yet been investigated.

"Hainan was a major disaster area during the 10th line struggle. In order to usurp party and state power and restore capitalism, Lin Piao, the gang of four and their like cooked up a number of trumped-up and erroneous cases in Hainan, causing extremely serious consequences. They preached 'suspect all, overthrow all,' negated the rank of party cadres, negated the 17 years and negated the revolutionary line of Chairman Mao. They fixed up a net 'to trap the renegades in the party in the south,' fabricated various charges such as 'renegades, spies, capitalist roaders and counterrevolutionaries, and savagely persecuted many Hainan cadres and masses and also those who came here from elsewhere. They even plotted to lock up a number of old cadres in a certain place and treat them as 'dangerous persons.' They slandered the party organizations in Hainan as 'containing many renegades, spies and fake party members,' and attacked certain old revolutionary bases as 'bandit lairs,' causing serious consequences. They made use of the mistake of localism committed by some comrades in Hainan's history--a mistake which had already been basically corrected--and deliberately exaggerated in a wild fashion certain individual attempts at the start of the Cultural Revolution to reverse the verdict on localism, fabricating a so-called 'clique for reversing verdicts on localism.'

"The principal responsible person of the Hainan Regional Revolutionary Committee at that time grasped localism as a 'problem,' laid false charges against a number of cadres and split the rank of cadres.

"They sowed discord between different nationalities, sabotaged the unity of nationalities, fabricated trumped-up cases in a number of minority nationality areas and grasped a so-called 'minority nationality splittist clique,' savagely persecuting the cadres and masses there." They incited factionalism and struggle by force and went in for beating, smashing and looting in a big way. Certain revolutionary mass organizations were branded counter-revolutionary and suppressed. They used the methods of bourgeois and fascist dictatorship to oppress the cadres and masses.

The meeting exposed a number of trumped-up and fake cases which had a great effect on the party in the whole of Hainan. In this way the participants saw more clearly the crimes of Lin Piao and the gang of four in persecuting the cadres and masses and the grave consequences which were caused. They demanded that the rehabilitation of victims of miscarriages of justice be rapidly grasped in a truth-seeking way. "It is necessary to thoroughly track down and investigate those criminals who, in the course of fabricating miscarriages of justice, carried out beating, smashing and looting, murderers, and back-stage plotters, and also the very small number of elements with both political and economic problems. Those at whom the people's wrath is very great and show no sign of repentance must be severely dealt with in accordance with party discipline and state law." At the same time it is necessary to implement the party's policies, help more people by educating them and narrow the target of attack.

The meeting also grasped a number of problems in Hainan in the 11th line struggle and in the course of implementing the principle of taking agriculture as the foundation, and helped the regional CCP committee expose the mistakes caused by the interference and sabotage of Lin Piao and the gang of four. For instance, numerous mistakes occurred in the education movement in the party's basic line which began in the second half of 1973, due to erroneous guiding ideology and incorrect implementation of policies. The work of implementing the cadre policy has also not been done well. The meeting pledged to grasp these problems and do well in implementing the cadre policy.

"The regional CCP committee also examined its serious mistakes in propagating, during in 1974 movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, Chiang Ching's so-called 'letter of congratulations' to the army and people of Hsisha, and in following along in the 'counter-attack on the rightist wind of reversal of verdicts' in 1976." It also analysed and examined its errors and shortcomings in taking agriculture as the foundation. The committee pledged to improve its work and strive to do well in building Hainan.

The regional CCP committee held: Future work must focus on achieving great and rapid development in agriculture. It is necessary to fully understand the importance of developing agriculture in Hainan at high speed. Unless this is grasped well, no work can be done well, and achieving the four modernizations ahead of schedule will be just empty talk. The regional CCP committee stressed that the following work must be done well:

1. We must take Chairman Hua's recent instructions 'further emancipate our minds, be bolder, devise more measures and quicken our steps' and 'achieve the four modernizations ahead of schedule' as the fundamental guiding ideology for us in carrying out rectification and reform. We must implement the spirit of Chairman Hua's instructions in all aspects of work in connection with reality in Hainan, especially in working hard to improve agriculture. We must shift our main efforts to production, construction and the technological revolution, improve the standard of management in agriculture, rapidly change the backward state of agriculture in Hainan and speed up the four modernizations."

2. Further launch the struggle to expose and criticize Lin Piao and the gang of four and win complete victory in the third campaign. It is necessary to do well in carrying out investigation work and to launch the "two blows" struggle in the urban and rural areas, and consolidate and develop the excellent situation of stability and unity.
3. It is necessary to do well in implementing policies, especially the cadre policy, so as to mobilize all positive factors to serve agriculture. It is necessary to thoroughly rehabilitate the victims of miscarriages of justice caused by the line of Lin Piao and the gang of four. "It is necessary to carry out rectification of the leadership groups in accordance with the spirit of the instructions of the party Central Committee and the provincial CCP committee." It is necessary to strengthen the building of the party branches, and also take good care of old and retired cadres. "It is necessary to check on the implementation of the party's policies on intellectuals, Overseas Chinese, and the struggle against the enemy, and do well in removing hats from, resettling and correcting rightist elements."
4. Get a good grasp of learning from Tachai and whip up a new upsurge of building Tachai-type counties everywhere.
5. Vigorously grasp the implementation of measures for bringing about a great development in the region's agriculture. Hainan must make an all-round great breakthrough in agriculture next year. Hence it is essential to implement the party's rural economic policies such as reducing the burden on the peasants, respecting the production teams' right of self-determination, popularizing the production responsibility system and so on, it is necessary to build up production bases in a planned way, carry out farmland capital construction and land improvement, and organize all sectors to work hard to support agriculture.
6. It is necessary to care for and arrange well the livelihood of the people in the urban and rural areas. "Party committees at all levels must organize special forces to go to communes and brigades which have been severely hit by natural disasters to launch the mass movement to relieve the disaster through production. We must care for and attach importance to production and construction in the old revolutionary bases. We must resolve to be determined to solve the problem of supplying vegetables and other foodstuff for the worker masses in Haikow Municipality and the county towns and for farms, forestry farms, factories, mines and other enterprises."
7. Strengthen unity so as to insure great and rapid improvement in agriculture.
8. Resolutely improve the leadership style of the Standing Committee of the regional CCP committee. The committee must lead the people of Hainan to bring about a great and rapid improvement in agriculture and speed up the four modernizations.

BRIEFS

KWANGTUNG POWER FREQUENCY--The Kwangtung electricity grid has improved management, worked hard to improve quality and scored new success. The grid frequency was restored to the national standard in September. In the past 2 months it has been steady at 50 cycles/second, with a plus and minus variation of less than 0.2. The frequency had been too low for 11 years, due to the interference and sabotage of the line of Lin Piao and the gang of four, which caused chaos in the centralized control and generation planning in the grid. At one time in 1970, the frequency declined to 46.5. The low frequencies caused many problems for both generating units and consumers. [Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 17 Dec 78 HK]

KWEICHOW HOLDS FORUM ON LEARNING FROM TACHAI

HK250926Y Kweiyang Kweichow Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 22 Dec 78 HK

[Summary] "The Kweichow Provincial CCP Committee held a forum on learning from Tachai in agriculture from 9 to 15 December in Hsingi County. Attending the forum were party committee secretaries responsible for agriculture at the prefectural and municipal levels, county-level party committee secretaries responsible for agriculture from 13 advanced counties in learning from Tachai, including Hochang, Liping and Hsingi counties, and personnel concerned from agriculture departments. During the forum, provincial CCP committee Secretary Su Kang conveyed instructions. Chang Yu-huan, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CCP committee, presided over the forum and delivered a summation speech.

"The forum studied the important instructions of leading comrades of the central authorities on stability and unity and on whole-heartedly and faithfully going in for realizing the four modernizations. The forum summed up and exchanged this province's past experiences in carrying out the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture."

The participants analyzed this province's situation of learning from Tachai in agriculture during the past year and noted the following major achievements:

"1. This province has conscientiously implemented a series of important instructions of the party Central Committee, has relentlessly criticized all manifestations of the counterrevolutionary 'fake-left-and-real-right' revisionist line of Lin Piao and the gang of four on the agriculture front, has turned chaos into order, has effected radical reform and has studied the basic experience of Tachai, thus enabling the mass movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture to march healthily along the revolutionary line of Chairman Mao.

"2. This province has readjusted and implemented the party's various rural economic policies and particularly the socialist principle of 'from each according to his ability, to each according to his work.'" This province has run affairs in accordance with objective economic laws, thus mobilizing the masses' enthusiasm for going in for socialism in a big way.

"3. This province has rectified the management of the rural people's communes and has restored some rational rules and regulations." This province has popularized the system of production responsibility and has implemented fixed production quotas and calculation of work points on the basis of work done.

"4. This province's farmland capital construction last winter and this spring has led to good results due to taking early and quick actions on a grand scale." The results are better than in previous years.

"5. The work style of cadres in this province has been relatively improved in a big way. Through the rectification of party and work style and through the serious study of the central authorities' relevant documents, the party's fine tradition and work style of seeking truth from facts and the mass line have been revived and carried forward."

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The cadres' level of awareness in participating in collective labor has been raised. Many cadres have personally gone to selected spots to investigate and study. They have led the masses to go in for scientific cultivation in a big way, have done well in grasping models and have led overall work with experiences gained on the spot.

The participants unanimously said: "Under the wise leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, we must develop the excellent situation of stability and unity, emancipate our minds, learn from Tachai in a manner appropriate to local conditions and quickly promote agricultural production in this province.

AN PING-SHENG WELCOMES CHI PENG-FEI AT KUNMING

HK280824Y Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GM 27 Dec 78 HK

[Summary] Chi Peng-fei, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, and his wife arrived by special plane in Kunming on 27 December at the conclusion of their tour of six countries. "An Ping-sheng, Wang Pi-cheng, Liu Ming-hui, Li Chi-ming, Li Yuan, Wang Shih-chao, responsible comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, the Kunming PLA units, and Kunming municipal CCP and revolutionary committees, and (Lin Yung-i) and (Chan Ching-ssu), responsible persons of the foreign affairs office of the provincial revolutionary committee, met them at the airport." The other members of the Chi Peng-fei party returned to Kunming on the same plane.

KUNMING PLA HAILS PARTY PLENUM, DENOUNCES VIETNAM

HK280832Y Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1330 GMT 27 Dec 78 HK

[Summary] The commanders and fighters of the Kunming PLA units have fervently acclaimed the communique of the 3d plenum of the 11th Central Committee. They have held forums and discussion meetings, put up wallposters and blackboard bulletins and carried out various study activities. They pledged to support the resolutions and major policy decisions of the plenum.

The leading organs of the Kunming units have issued a circular on studying and implementing the spirit of the plenum. "The circular demanded that the units, especially the party committees at and above regimental level and the leading cadres, seriously study and fully comprehend the spirit of the communique and concentrate their discussions on the question of shifting the focus of party work."

The units have seriously discussed the plenum's analysis of the current international situation. "They are resolved to step up preparedness against war and defend the integrity of the motherland's territory and the cause of socialist modernization with the practical action of being always ready to repulse aggressors from any direction." The commanders and fighters pointed out: "With the whole party shifting the focus of its work to the four modernizations and the whole country working hard to achieve the four modernizations, the enemy is sure to do everything possible to carry out sabotage. In particular, Soviet revisionism's ambition to destroy us is still alive. They are doing everything possible to instigate and support the Vietnamese authorities to ceaselessly cause bloody incidents on our border. We must heighten vigilance, step up preparedness against war and be ready to fight."

INNER MONGOLIA HOLDS CONFERENCE ON WORK STYLE, AGRICULTURE

SK230512Y Huhehot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Dec 78 SK

[Excerpts] On the evening of 16 December, the Inner Mongolia regional party and revolutionary committees held a regional telephone conference urging all localities to sincerely change their work style, strive to do a good job in agriculture and animal husbandry this winter and next spring and arrange well the livelihood of people living in towns, cities and the pastoral areas. Attending the conference were Kung Fei, secretary of the regional party committee and chairman of the regional revolutionary committee, Wang I-lun, and Yun Shih-ying, secretaries of the regional party committee and vice chairmen of the regional revolutionary committee. The conference was presided over by Comrade Kung Fei. Comrade Wang I-lun delivered a speech at the conference. After expounding on the current situation and the existing problems in the region's agricultural and livestock production in an all-round manner, Comrade Wang I-lun advanced several suggestions on how to make a success of agriculture and livestock production this winter and next spring and how to do a good job in arranging for the livelihood of people in urban and rural areas.

Comrade Wang I-lun said:

1. We must adjust the leading bodies well and promote those comrades who are active in considering questions, have the courage to raise questions and solve problems, who are full of vigor and vitality and active in taking the initiative in creating conditions for doing revolutionary work well and assign them to join the leading bodies at all levels.
2. We must sincerely implement the party's economic policies in rural and pastoral areas. At present, we must strictly observe the party's policies and do the income-distribution work well. We must sincerely carry out the policy of 'more pay for more work', 'more grain for those who produce more', and 'reward those who overproduce'. We should resolutely avoid the overprocurement of grain.
3. We must actively carry out a movement on increasing production and doing relief work and properly arrange the people's livelihood. In regard to the grain shortage problem in disaster areas, all localities must sincerely do the supply work well and appropriately. In the pastoral areas, we must also insure that herdsmen are able to eat meat according to policy. All localities must sincerely do a good job in regulating and supplying herdsmen with the coarse rice they prefer. Commercial departments in towns and cities and in various localities must, in accordance with the present conditions, increase the number of retail centers and the variety of products, improve the service attitude and keep the village fair trade brisk and try to the utmost to meet the daily needs of urban and rural people.
4. We must do a good job in arranging for production next year in a down-to-earth way and pay attention to making a success of assembling component parts of farm machines into complete installations for production, actively engage in accumulating and producing more fertilizer and do a good job in levelling the land and conserving soil moisture and in [words indistinct] work.

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Comrade Wang I-lun pointed out: We have failed to do a good job in agriculture in our region this year. This is mainly due to natural adversities, people's negligence, and the work style of giving blind directions and procrastinating adopted by some cadres. This is very serious!

Comrade Wang I-lun emphatically pointed out in conclusion: We must revive and carry forward the excellent tradition of seeking truth from facts advocated by Chairman Mao, oppose subjectivism, bureaucracy and the evil trends of resorting to deception. Only by seeking truth from facts can we maintain stability and unity, work vigorously and make rapid development.

PEKING CADRES DRAFT PLAN FOR AGRICULTURAL COMBINE

OW251944Y Peking NCNA in English 1539 GMT 23 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 25 Dec (HSINHUA)--Two leading cadres in Peking have put forward a draft plan for forming the city's 6 state-owned farms into an agricultural combine.

The plan, put forward by Kuo Sien-jui, vice-chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee, and Chang Pu, deputy director of the rural work department of the Peking Municipal Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, was carried in the PEOPLE'S DAILY on December 23.

According to the plan, the 160 farms in the suburbs of Peking would become divisions of the combine. They will, taking into consideration natural conditions and their own capabilities, specialize in producing either milk, eggs and poultry, pork and beef, fish, vegetables, fruit, grain or edible oil.

The combine would be responsible for its own profits and losses. Its funds for capital construction, production and other undertakings would be borrowed from the bank instead of being granted by the state as investment.

The combine is to be run in a democratic manner. The leading cadres would be elected on a trial basis, except those at and above division level who would be appointed by the higher authorities for the time being.

The plan says that the combine may engage in the following activities:

--Process staple and non-staple food products which it produces;

--Turn out building materials, wines, sugar and other products, obtaining raw materials in the locality;

--Develop industries serving agriculture and animal husbandry and do work assigned by industrial enterprises in the city;

--Open shops in and outside Peking to sell its own products and set up shops and restaurants on Peking's thoroughfares and at tourists centres and establish commercial links with agricultural combines in other cities and provinces;

--Set up scientific research institutions, introduce advanced foreign and domestic techniques, run pilot shops for research and popularize research results.

SHANSI PROVINCIAL CONGRESS OF TRADE UNIONS CONCLUDES

SK221345Y Taiyuan Shansi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Dec 78 SK

[Summary] "The Sixth Shansi Provincial Congress of Trade Unions" came to a successful close after completing the work on its agenda on 18 December. The participants at the congress elected members to the sixth committee of the Shansi Council of Trade Unions, listened to the report of (Li Kuang-yao), vice chairman of the Shansi Provincial Scientific and Technological Commission, entitled: "Get Mobilized and March Toward Scientific and Technological Modernizations," and discussed the written report of (Chia Shou-chi), chairman of the Shansi Provincial Planning Commission, entitled: "Issues on the Situation of the National Economy in Our Province and the Realization of the Four Modernizations."

"The closing ceremony of this congress was solemnly held in the Shansi People's Cultural Palace. Attending the ceremony were responsible comrades of the Shansi provincial party and revolutionary committees, the Shansi Provincial CPPCC Committee and the Shansi Provincial Military District, including Wang Ta-jen, Wang Ting-tung and (? Chao Yu-ting)."

Following the conclusion of the ceremony, "members of the sixth committee of the Shansi Provincial Council of Trade Unions held their first session and elected a chairman, vice chairmen and Standing Committee members for the sixth committee of the Shansi Provincial Council of Trade Unions. Comrade (Yen Chao) was elected chairman, and (Wang Kuei-hsin), (Yang Tzu-cheng), (Sung Kuei-hsuan), (Shen Jung-tien), (Wang Wei-kuang) and (Ma Liu-hai) were elected vice chairmen."

TIENTSIN DAILY COMMENTS ON NON-PARTY SCIENTIFIC CADRES

SK252336Y Tientsin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 22 Dec 78 SK

[Report on TIENTSIN DAILY commentator's article: "Comrade Institute Director, We Listen to You"--date not given]

[Excerpts] The article states: Upon reading the report on the Institute of Rubber Industry practicing the system of delegating responsibility to institute directors under the leadership of party committees, I remembered that a leading comrade once said "comrade institute director, I do not know about this. You take charge of this and I will listen to you." This remark has deep meaning. Scientific research units should appoint experts as their directors and respect their functions and powers, so that they will be able to assume posts suited to their ability, put what they have learned to good use and shoulder responsibilities. Facts have proved that any scientific unit which has done so has been able to shift the focal point among the different levels, from the higher to the lower, to that of taking scientific research as the central task, to score more achievements and to bring up qualified personnel more rapidly.

Since this is a very good thing, every scientific unit would surely have done so conscientiously. But no. In the heyday of the gang of four, the system of assigning responsibility to institute directors under the leadership of party committees was smeared as "allowing experts to run institutes" and was criticized in a big way. The pernicious influence of such criticism has not yet been eliminated.

As a result, quite a few people, upon hearing the suggestion to restore this system in scientific units, have lingering fears and numerous misgivings. Some responsible persons of party committees and cadres in charge of political work feel uneasy about appointing experts as directors of institutes and are unable to do so boldly, fearing that these people may not be competent to assume leading posts and that being institute directors may be too heavy a burden for them. So some comrades would rather serve as institute directors concurrently than relinquish power. Such thinking is wrong and not in keeping with the viewpoint of the theory of practice.

Some institute directors think that they are intellectuals, not party members, and are satisfied with serving as technical advisers to party committees rather than as leading persons. Therefore, they do not work boldly. Such thinking is, obviously, also wrong. At the national science conference presided over by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng himself, Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping, on behalf of the party Central Committee, explicitly pointed out that the overwhelming majority of the intellectuals of our country are part of the proletariat, and that those who labor, whether by hand or by brain, are all working people in a socialist society. Such revolutionary intellectuals form a force which our party can rely on.

The party Central Committee attaches great importance to and has great confidence in intellectuals, and hopes that they will make due contributions in the new historical period. Intellectuals should stand erect, shoulder responsibilities and work boldly. They should not only give full play to their wisdom and talents and contribute all their knowledge and specialized skills, but should also bring up more qualified people to strengthen the force for realizing the four modernizations.

As to the question on whether they are to be party members, Chairman Mao pointed out as early as 1941: "So long as parties exist in society, people who join party organizations are always fewer than those who do not. Hence our party members must always cooperate with non-party people. Some institute directors, though they are not party members, are trusted by the party and promoted to leading posts. They should play their role as institute directors to the full under the leadership of party committees.

Still, there are others who are afraid that the party's leadership might be weakened if they ask the opinion of institute directors in solving scientific research problems. Thus they go to party committees or their secretaries with whatever problem they have. This is an incorrect understanding of the party's leadership. The party's leadership does not mean that party committees will monopolize everything. As far as scientific research units are concerned, the party's leadership is mainly leadership over political work to insure implementation of the party's line, principles and policies and the successful completion of scientific research work.

It is time to change the situation in which no distinction is made between party work and administrative work and party committees do all work, both major and minor.

BRIEFS

PEKING TOURISM--Major hotels and restaurants in Peking patronized by foreigners have recently set up craft and art departments to meet the needs of tourists. The goods sold include sculptures, paintings, toys and other gifts. This has increased the business volume of these hotels and restaurants. Peking hotels sold 2,227 craft and art items worth 43,400 yuan in only 20 days. [Peking City Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 15 Dec 78 SK]

HARBIN PARTY EXONERATES OFFICIALS PERSECUTED BY GANG

OW271128Y Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Dec 78 OW

[Excerpts] The Harbin Municipal CCP Committee held a meeting on 21 December to exonerate and restore the name of Cheng I-ping, former secretary of the city CCP committee's secretariat, who was persecuted to death by Lin Piao and the gang of four, and to rehabilitate Niu Nai-wen, former deputy director of the city CCP committee's propaganda department; (Chang Shih-fa), former deputy director of the city CCP committee's propaganda department and concurrently former director of the municipal culture bureau; (Chiang Chun), former chief editor of the Harbin EVENING POST; (Liu Hsiang-ju), former director of the Harbin Municipal Modern Drama Theater; and (Li Mu-lin), (Ju Kang) and (Wang Chi-chao), former director of the same modern drama theater.

Attending the meeting were Li Chien-pai, secretary of the Heilungkiang Provincial CCP Committee and first secretary of the Harbin Municipal CCP Committee; Wen Min-sheng, second secretary of the municipal CCP committee; Chao Kuo-chiang, Liang Yen-te and (Yao Hsi-jung), deputy secretaries of the Harbin Municipal CCP Committee; Chang Pin, (Lu Feng-ho), Wang Hsing-hua and (Chien Sung-wen), Standing Committee members of the municipal CCP committee; and Wang Shih-chieh, Wang Nung and Peng Ko, vice chairmen of the municipal revolutionary committee. The meeting was presided over by Comrade (Yao Hsi-jung).

At the meeting, on behalf of the provincial CCP Committee, Comrade Li Chien-pai read out the provincial CCP committee decision to exonerate Cheng I-ping, Niu Nai-wen, (Chang Shih-fa) and other comrades as well as the provincial CCP committee's decision to reverse verdicts on Comrade (Chiang Chun) and the provincial CCP committee decision to rehabilitate Comrades (Liu Hsiang-ju), (Li Mu-lin), (Ju Kang) and (Wang Chi-chao). These decisions won enthusiastic support from the masses and cadres of the city's departments of culture, education and propaganda and in the field of performing arts.

Comrade Wen Min-sheng addressed the meeting. He said: The three decisions to reverse the cases on these comrades are tremendous victories in implementing the great principle of grasping the key link and running the country well as set forth by the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua. He also said they represented great achievements in the struggle to expose and criticize Lin Piao and the gang of four.

Comrade Wen Min-sheng remarked: In the early stage of the Great Cultural Revolution, traitor Lin Piao, who colluded with renegade Chiang Ching, rigged up the "Summary of the Forum on Work in Literature and Art in the Armed Forces," dished up the reactionary theory of the "dictatorship of a sinister line," and totally denied the dominant role of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in the field of literature and art in order to pave the way for striking at and persecuting the broad masses of revolutionary cadres and to engage in their schemes to usurp party and state leadership.

During the early stage of the Great Cultural Revolution, that man who promoted the sham leftist and real rightist counterrevolutionary revisionist line in our province closely followed Lin Piao and the gang of four in peddling this revisionist line.

In order to persecute the revolutionary leading cadres in Harbin, as early as June 1966 he ranted about exposing and criticizing the "sinister line prevailing in the province." He said: The emphasis in the province must be placed on provincial-level and Harbin municipal-level organs. Particular attention must be paid to Harbin Municipality, the core of which is the Harbin Municipal CCP Committee. With his approval, many sinister articles appeared in the HEILUNGKIANG DAILY, such as "Destroy the Root of the Antiparty and Antisocialist Sinister Line in the Field of Culture in Harbin City--Cheng I-ping", "Smash to Pieces Antiparty, and Antisocialist Element Niu Nai-wen's Frenzied Attack," "Thoroughly Criticize the Bourgeois Line Followed by the Harbin EVENING POST " and "Expose the Antiparty and Antisocialist Seamy Side of the Harbin Modern Drama Theater." By calling black white, reversing right and wrong and using other despicable tricks, these articles put political labels such as "antiparty and antisocialist elements" and "three evil elements" onto Comrades Cheng I-ping, Niu Nai-wen, (Chang Shih-fa), and (Chiang Chun).

Comrade Wen Min-sheng emphatically pointed out: Practice is the sole criterion for verifying truth. Since nationwide liberation, Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line has always played a dominant role in Harbin's literature, art and journalism. City workers in these fields have always implemented Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Comrade Cheng I-ping was a party veteran. He did a great deal of work for our party in the past. During his 20 years of service in ideology, propaganda and culture, he made positive contributions to the development of propaganda work, culture, science and technology, education, public health and journalism. Niu Nai-wen and (Chang Shih-fa) are also veteran comrades. For many years they conscientiously implemented Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, scoring great achievements in propaganda work and promoting literature and art in Harbin. While running the Harbin EVENING POST, Comrade (Chiang Chun) seriously implemented Chairman Mao's line in journalism, scoring positive achievements. Comrades (Liu Hsiang-ju), (Li Mu-lin), (Ju Kang) and (Wang Chi-chao) also conscientiously implemented Chairman Mao's line in literature and art and his various principles and policies, scoring positive achievements. In clearing the victims of false political charges, efforts to overthrow all slanders and labels slapped on them will liberate these comrades politically and should be regarded as a service to all engaged in the fields of culture, education and journalism.

KIRIN HOLDS LEARN FROM TACHAI CONGRESS

SK221339Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 21 Dec 78 SK

[Excerpts] The Kirin Provincial Congress of Advanced Units and Individuals in Learning from Tachai on the Farm Machinery Front was successfully held from 6 to 12 December in Changchun Municipality. Attending the congress were leading comrades of the Kirin provincial party and revolutionary committees including Kao Yang, Sung Chieh-han, Yu Ko, Tsung Hsi-yun, Mu Lin and Wei Chen-wu. Comrade Wei Chen-wu delivered a speech at the Congress.

Amid warm applause Comrades Kao Yang and Yu Ko gave certificates of commendation and prizes to 14 red-flag units, 4 special class drivers and representatives of advanced units and individuals. Contrasting with the advanced, the participants learned where they had lagged behind, set forth fighting goals to learn from the advanced and carry out their measures. In order to carry out the movement to learn from Tachai and Taching in farm machinery departments in our province in a deep-going and protracted manner, the participants issued a letter of proposal to staff members and workers of the farm machinery front throughout the province.

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KIRIN COMPLETES WORK OF REHABILITATION OF TIENANMEN VICTIMS

SK250837Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 22 Dec 78 SK

[Text] Kirin Province completed the work of rehabilitating victims of the Tienanmen incident by early December. In late November, when the provincial party committee issued a telegram circular on thoroughly reversing the verdicts of comrades persecuted for the Tienanmen incident, party committees and public security and judicial departments at all levels throughout the province immediately organized people to reexamine all the cases of persons persecuted or involved in the Tienanmen incident according to the guidelines of the circular. Repeated investigations showed that throughout the province 139 persons were detained or arrested, among whom 32 were sentenced by judicial departments, at various levels, and that among those persons whose cases had been handled by public security and judicial departments, 105 had their verdicts thoroughly reversed, 11 did not have their verdicts reversed in this reexamination and 23 did not have their verdicts completely reversed.

In the rehabilitation work, all localities unequivocally announced that it was a revolutionary action to participate in the Tienanmen activities. They released all persons detained or arrested without exception, rescinded all penalties, overturned all false charges, returned all self-examination materials to those who wrote them to destroy and reimbursed all economic losses.

Being thoroughly exonerated, persecuted comrades were greatly inspired and moved. They expressed their gratitude to Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee for their concern and were determined to work hard, continue to develop the excellent situation of stability and unity, dedicate themselves to the four modernizations and contribute to the building of a powerful, modern socialist state.

LIAONING HOLDS PROVINCIAL CIVIL AFFAIRS CONFERENCE

SK221405Y Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Dec 78 SK

[Text] Second secretary of the Liaoning provincial party committee Huang Ou-tung pointed out at the recently held provincial civil affairs conference: As a decisive victory has been won in the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, the emphasis and focal point of the work of the party are being gradually shifted toward socialist construction. The realization of this change is a great political and economic revolution. It results in a series of revolutionary changes in our ideology, work, work style and the relations between production and the superstructure of our state. Civil affairs work is an important task of the party and the government and must catch up with the current situation and contribute toward the acceleration of the realization of the four modernizations.

The Liaoning Provincial Civil Affairs Work Conference was held from 5 to 10 December in Shenyang Municipality. Comrades attending the conference conscientiously studied the brilliant inscriptions of Chairman Hua and Vice Chairman Yeh to the National Civil Affairs Work Conference, and a series of directives of leading comrades of central organs on doing a good job in civil affairs.

The participants unanimously held that the inscriptions of Chairman Hua and Vice Chairman Yeh had delineated a clear orientation for doing a good job in civil affairs work in the new historical conditions and formed a great motive force for the broad masses of cadres in charge of civil affairs work to advance from victory to victory and contribute toward the acceleration of the realization of the four modernizations.

It is necessary to do a good job in giving preferential treatment to the family members of revolutionary martyrs and servicemen and making arrangements for demobilized soldiers and make a success of the work in disaster relief [word indistinct], social welfare production and welfare undertakings and units. It is imperative to organize the people with whom our civil affairs work is concerned to join the new Long March and bring into full play their enthusiastic role in building a socialist motherland.

LIAONING DAILY ARTICLE MARKS MAO'S BIRTHDAY

SK271426Y Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 UMT 25 Dec 78 SK

[Excerpts of LIAONING DAILY 26 December article by its editorial department commemorating the 85th birthday of Chairman Mao: "Strive To Grasp the Guiding Thought for Accomplishing the Four Modernizations"]

[Excerpts] The article says: Comrade Mao Tsetung was the greatest Marxist-Leninist of our time.

Comrade Mao Tsetung's contributions to Chinese history cannot be described in words. One of the most important conditions for our party's victory in the Chinese Revolution was that we had a great leader of the people like Comrade Mao Tsetung. Chen Tu-hsiu, Chu Chiu-pai, Li Li-san and Wang Ming simply would not do. It was only Chairman Mao who led the Chinese Revolution to victory. Without Chairman Mao, there would be no new China. This is a truth which has been verified in practice.

Comrade Mao Tsetung said: From a Marxist point of view, theory is important. Its importance is fully explained by Lenin's words that "without a revolutionary theory, there will be no revolutionary movement."

Today we are holding high Chairman Mao's banner for the very reason of making Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought as the guiding thought for accomplishing the four modernizations. It is particularly important for the vast numbers of party members and masses to effectively solve the various problems in the new Long March by comprehensively and accurately grasping and applying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought as a system.

Liaoning is China's heavy industrial base. It shoulders an extremely important responsibility in the struggle to accomplish the four modernizations. At the same time, it is an area which suffered severely from the havoc Lin Biao and the gang of four wrought. Using his special status, that sworn follower of the gang of four wantonly usurped, distorted and fabricated Chairman Mao's instructions, causing an extremely vicious effect. For a long period of time, with their minds fettered by the gang of four's mental shackles, quite a number of people dared not to break through the forbidden zone. This is the main reason why in some departments and units people still remain passive in thinking and fail to make progress in their work.

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In order to be able to further emancipate our minds, act more boldly, devise more reform measures and quicken our steps forward, as called for by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, it is necessary for us to vigorously study Marxist-Leninist and Comrade Mao Tsetung's works and truly grasp Marxism. Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, the powerful ideological weapon. It is necessary to have the courage and skill to raise, analyze and resolve questions in order to more effectively carry out the heavy task entrusted to us by the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng and help accomplish the four modernizations.

The article continues: Which fundamental concept of Mao Tsetung Thought should we grasp in particular in the current great struggle to accomplish the four modernizations? We should grasp, in particular, Comrade Mao Tsetung's fundamental concept of accelerating socialist construction and developing productive forces at high speed in order to shift the focus of party work to the socialist modernizations. We should grasp, in particular, his fundamental concept of mobilizing all positive factors and uniting with all forces that can be united in order to vigorously strengthen and enhance the excellent situation of stability and unity. He should grasp, in particular, his fundamental concept of seeking truth from facts, proceeding from reality in everything we do and linking theory with practice in order to restore and carry forward the party's fine tradition and work style.

LIAONING DAILY REPORTS ON POLITICAL MOVEMENTS, MODERNIZATION

SK291037Y Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 26 Dec 78 SK

[Report on LIAONING DAILY 27 December editorial: "Achieve a New Leap-Forward in Our Understanding"]

[Text] The editorial says: The 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China decided that the stress of the party's work should shift to socialist policy decision of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, as well as another great historical transition on China's revolutionary road.

The editorial says: The transition of the stress of the party's work to the realization of the four modernizations is an unfulfilled wish of Chairman Mao and Premier Chou. It reflects the demand of history and the aspiration of the people and represents the basic interests of the people.

One of the basic tasks of the dictatorship of the proletariat is to develop the socialist economy and greatly enhance the productive forces of society. Only when this transition is completed can we continuously raise the level of the people's material and cultural life, fundamentally change the poor and backward outlook of our country, and strengthen national defense so as to guard against the aggression of imperialists and social-imperialists and to free our country from the position of being beaten. Only by so doing can we provide sufficient material [words indistinct for strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat and provide the necessary material conditions for passing over to communism in the future.

The editorial says: A fairly large number of comrades meet the requirements of such a great transition and are well prepared for it ideologically. However, some of our comrades still lack profound knowledge and understanding of this. They pay no attention to the changes and salient features of things, thinking that things are still the same as in the past. Therefore, their ideology remains in the past and they are blind in [words indistinct].

Due to the poisonous influence of the fake left and real right ideology of Lin Piao and the gang of four, some comrades have acquired the lazy habit of being accustomed to living amidst the dust and din of politics. They even erroneously hold that they will have nothing to do if they do not engage in a political movement. Whether we should carry out political movements and make revolution in the superstructure and in the relations of production, in the final analysis, is decided by the needs of the development of productive forces. The aim of movements and revolutions is to liberate and develop productive forces. It is never permitted to have such an ideology as loving only political movements and disregarding the socialist economy and technical revolution.

Many comrades urgently demand the realization of the four modernizations as soon as possible. However, there are still some comrades who do not have a sense of urgency toward realizing the four modernizations. They are content with things as they are and are willing to follow the beaten track because of the narrow outlook of small producers and the force of habits which were formed during the past thousands of years. It is necessary for such comrades to broaden their outlook and emancipate their minds so as to achieve a new leap forward in their understanding.

We should clearly perceive that the wheel of history has been rolling ahead at high speed. We will commit an extremely great error if our subjective knowledge cannot match the objective situation, which has been changed, and if we fail to catch up with the historical transition.

We should be fully confident of the realization of the four modernizations. We should see that there are not only difficulties, but also favorable conditions for the great transition of the realization of the four modernizations. There are many favorable conditions. For example, we have the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. This is a basic guarantee for us to realize the four modernizations along the correct road. We have a vast territory, rich resources and a large population. Through the great struggle to expose and criticize Lin Piao and the gang of four, our country has changed from disorder to great order. An excellent situation of stability and unity has been brought about. In the past 20 years or so, our country has gained both positive and negative experiences which are very precious in socialist revolution and construction. Abroad, we have developed the anti-hegemonist united front, established friendly relations with various countries of the world, created a favorable international position and won sympathy and support from many friendly countries. The advanced experiences and technology of some countries in realizing modernization in a short time can be used as examples.

So long as we quickly and opportunely shift the focus of our work to socialist modernization, work hard perseveringly and are courageous and industrious, we will overcome all difficulties, create our own [words indistinct] and happiness and fulfill the great goal of realizing the four modernizations.

Liaoning Province is one of the base areas for heavy industry in our country. We should push agriculture forward as soon as possible, build Liaoning into a modernized industrial base area and make more contributions to realizing the general task for the new period, fundamentally changing the backward outlook of our country and pursuing the great march toward the four modernizations.

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
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SHENSI EXHIBITION OPENS ON NANNIWAN PRODUCTION CAMPAIGN

OW280801Y Peking NCNA in English 0741 GMT 28 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Yen-an, 28 Dec (HSINHUA)--An exhibition on the Great Nanniwan Production Campaign in Yen-an has been opened in Yangwan, Nanniwan, Shensi Province.

Situated 45 kilometres southeast of Yen-an, Nanniwan was a remote and barren area. In the spring of 1941, in order to counter the effects of the blockade set up by the Kuomintang, the 349th brigade of the Eighth Route Army led by Wang Chen, who is now a member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and vice-premier of the State Council, went to Nanniwan to do farm work, study and prepare to fight under orders of the party Central Committee and Chairman Mao. Through three years' hard work, they turned Nanniwan into a flourishing agricultural area. By 1943, they were self-sufficient in grain, cotton-padded quilts and clothes, and expenses. In 1944, they delivered 1,500 tons of public grain to the border government. They had made a great contribution to victory in the anti-Japanese war.

In September 1943, Chairman Mao spent five days inspecting Nanniwan. He praised the soldiers' revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. He said: "Now we have no foreign aid. If in the future we have foreign aid, we still must mainly depend on self-reliance."

BRIEFS

SINKIANG TEXTILE INDUSTRY--Sinkiang Autonomous Region has fulfilled this year's production plan for its main textile products 1 month ahead of time. By the end of November, the region's textile industry's output value already reached 101.07 percent of the quota for the whole year, 24.12 percent more than for the same period of last year. As compared with last year's corresponding period, the output increase was 25 percent for cotton yarn and cotton cloth, 17 percent for woolen piece goods; and 32 percent for woolen yarn. This year's output of knit woolen piece goods for export has more than doubled that of last year. Output quotas for woolen carpets, (?red cotton) carpets, (?socks) and chemical fiber headwear have also been fulfilled, with considerable increases over last year's level. This year the region as a whole has added 38,000 spindles. Its cotton textile industry has restored output to the previous peak level and the woolen textile industry has surpassed its highest record. [Urumchi Sinkiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 11 Dec 78 OW]

TSINGHAI CYL MEETING--The fifth Tsinghai Provincial CYL Committee held its enlarged fifth meeting in Sining from 6 to 10 December. All members of the provincial CYL committee and secretaries of the CYL committees at the country level and above, totaling 120, attended. The meeting called on CYL organizations at all levels to develop the current excellent situation at home and concert their efforts in marching toward the four modernizations. In addition to studying the guidelines of the 10th National CYL Congress, the participants conscientiously studied the recent important statements to foreign friends by Vice Premiers Teng Hsiao-ping and Li Hsien-nien, reviewed the progress of CYL work in Tsinghai and discussed and made arrangements for work for this winter and next spring. The meeting decided to hold the sixth Tsinghai Provincial CYL Congress in Sining next May. [Sining Tsinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1430 GMT 13 Dec 78 OW]

TUNG HSIANG COMMENTS ON CCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE'S WORK CONFERENCE

HK220920Y Hong Kong TUNG HSIANG No 3 in Chinese Dec 78 p 4 HK

[TUNG HSIANG commentary by magazine reporter Yen Yen: "Outside the Crack of the Door of the CCP Central Committee's Conference"]

[Text] To Communist China, the period between late November and early December 1978 is extremely important. This reporter believes that in the history of Communist China, the importance of the CCP Central Committee's work conference held during this period will be considered very similar to the well-known Tsuni conference.

Why do I have such a view?

The Two Prominent Main Topics

There reportedly were two prominent main topics, one of which concerned democracy in the party and the other the four modernizations. The importance of the latter is understood without further discussion. The conference also emphatically discussed the issue of agriculture, which is a major problem of Communist China. However, this reporter believes that democracy in the Chinese Communist Party is a major issue that should be above and more important than everything. The solution to this issue is of key significance for preventing such national disasters as occurred during the period of Lin Piao and the gang of four, for moderating contradictions among the people and for mobilizing all forces to realize the four modernizations.

The Most Democratic Conference

Democracy, democracy. The people throughout the country have been silently longing for it for the past 30 years. In the "5 April Movement," people praised it through poetry. After the downfall of the gang of four, strong voices demanding democracy and legal system have echoed throughout the 9.6 million sq. km. of mountains, rivers and plains. Amid the tide of the big-character posters in Peking, to realize socialist democracy is the resounding echo over the crests of the waves. In the Communist Party, democracy has been an empty word for years. Rule by the voice of one man alone had replaced rule by the voice of many. Even the party Central Committee had listened to the words of one man alone. The feudal system of patriarchal rule had completely frozen the political life within and outside the party. This conference of the CCP Central Committee has now awakened the party's democracy, which was in a state of shock, and infused it with unprecedented powerful vitality. It is said that this was the China's most lively and democratic high-level conference in the past 30 years. The conference delegates could say what they wished and discuss subjects they would not dare comment on in the past.

Particular Emphasis on Democracy in the Party Central Committee

The delegates held: It is particularly necessary to stress democracy at the level of the central authorities. Only by so doing can we insure that thousands upon thousands of arrows will be launched and drums sounded to attack in the party when political scoundrels appear in the central authorities. This reporter believes that these are the experiences the CCP Central Committee summed up from the disastrous ruin of the country by Lin Piao and the "gang of four." They will be raised to the level of a theory, which is a development of the doctrine and ideology that Communist China believes.

Leaders -- Collective Leadership

By emphasizing democracy in the party Central Committee, Communist China emphasizes collective leadership. It is said that on one occasion, Teng Hsiao-ping invited a few people to talk about writing an article, which quoted from Lenin's "Leftism, An Infantile Disorder in the Communist Movement" on the inter-relations between leaders, political parties, classes and the masses. Teng Hsiao-ping paid very serious attention to the word "leader." He asked the person who was responsible for writing the article whether "leader" in the original context of Lenin was singular or plural. The answer was that it was plural. However, in the article, leader was written as singular. Teng then said that it was no good in that way. This reporter felt that the story was very significant. It seems that what Communist China is emphasizing now is not a leader but leaders. This going against the past style of following only one voice in decision making is bound to bring benefits to the Chinese Communist Party as well as to China.

From Now on There Will Be No More Movements

However, most of the people that the reporter contacted stated that the people were in such a powerless state that the four modernizations could hardly be realized. There was no democracy and no legal system in the past. What the leaders said was law, and to disbelieve what the leaders said was considered illegal and violation of the law. This kind of situation must change.

It is said that this high-level conference also emphasized that in the future no false words would be uttered or movements conducted. In the past 20 years and more, China has been made tired and dizzy by one movement after another. Someone said that if we continue to conduct movements and if chaos continues, the party and state will no longer be able to stand up to it. Peasants from Nantung in Kiangsu have a saying: The upper level should not conduct [movements], and the lower level will not fall into [chaos]; in this way the people will have enough food. Perhaps the ranking officials of Communist China have also heard this.

Is the class struggle abolished?

Is Communist China going to abolish class struggle? If so, it will no longer be a Communist Party. It is said that the CCP Central Committee still talks about the class struggle. However, it wants class struggle to serve the production struggle of mankind. It does not want to engage in empty politics or conduct class struggle sheerly for its own sake.

Ten Major Events Have Been Clarified

Everyone aired their grudges and said what they wanted to say at this conference. Ten major events reportedly were clarified. These ten events include the "Tienanmen incident," the "January storm," the "February adverse current," "the clique of 61 renegades," Peng Te-huai, Tao Chu, Kang Sheng, Hsieh Fu-chih, Yang Shang-kun, and the army's support for the left. Some sharp people who rose to fame by purging others used to rely on their power. Everyone opposes them. These people have now become public enemies. Not only those who are still alive but those who are dead will not be allowed to get away.

Exposing Ko Ching-shih's Ugly Feature

For example, the public has unanimously exposed and criticized Ko Ching-shih, who was the former first secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee. He died before the start of the Cultural Revolution, but was called a good student of Chairman Mao.
[paragraph continues]

Ko Ching-shih's ability to solely enjoy the honorable reputation of being a "revolutionary veteran cadre" during the storms of large scale attack cannot be separated from his collusion with Chiang Ching and Lin Piao. In collusion with Chiang Ching in early 1962, Ko Ching-shih had suppressed Yu Ning's play "July Embers," which described the deeds of Mao Li-ying, a Shanghai martyr who was sacrificed during a charity bazaar. The script was very well written. At that time, Peking and Shanghai were preparing to show it, but Ko Ching-shih suddenly ordered that it not be shown, saying that the script was aimed at reversing the verdict on Yang Fan. Yang Fan had been a leader during the early period of liberation of Shanghai. After he and Pan Han-nien were accused of being "counter-revolutionaries" and "agents of the nationalist party," Ko Ching-shih ascended to the supreme throne of Shanghai. He made use of "July Embers" to make a big fuss (in fact, "July Embers" did not reverse the verdict on Yang Fan) to show off his own "leftism." He sang out that he would perform the high tunes of the past 13 years, to earn the qualification of being a leftist for himself. He wrote a report to Mao Tse-tung, who issued instructions on his report: "In the various art forms--dramas, variety shows, music, fine arts, dancing, films, poems, study of literature and so forth, there are many problems and persons. Up to now, the effects of socialist transformation in many departments have been minimal. Up to now, many departments have been ruled by 'dead men.'" These remarks doubled Ko Ching-shih's value. Singing in tune with Chiang Ching, he turned Shanghai into the base for Chiang Ching's "revolution in literature and art." Chang Chun-chiao knew he had historical problems, and did not dare shoulder any prominent official post. However, Ko Ching-shih concealed Chang's historical problems and even told him: What are you afraid of? I also have historical problems. Ko Ching-shih was the renegade who betrayed Chi Hung-chang. Ko Ching-shih had always betrayed others to gain fame.

Kang Sheng Officially Criticized

The issue of Kang Sheng was also raised at the work conference. Kang Sheng colluded with the gang of four, opposed Chou En-lai, and sustainedly dealt blows at and persecuted many veteran cadres. Kang Sheng completely relied on harming others to gain fame and on betraying his soul for profit. We can discover the despicable and evil nature of Kang Sheng by simply viewing his methods of handling ancient operas. Kang Sheng personally was very fond of ancient opera (particularly pornographic opera). He personally invited Chao Yen-hsia in 1962 to sing the pornographic song "18 pulls." In the spring festival when Chao Yen-hsia paid him a new year's visit, he forcibly insisted that Chao sing pornographic songs while he personally played the hu chin [a kind of violin] for her. He also visited Hsia Yen and requested that he make the film "The Two Yu Sisters of the Red Chamber." When the film was made and before it was shown, Kang Sheng went to watch it and said it was a good film. When the mass criticism began, Kang Sheng immediately did an about-face and even asked Hsia Yen why he had made a film of such an ancient opera. Kang Sheng's skill in seeking profit was extremely high. Chiang Ching staged a performance of modern Peking Opera in August 1964. At the closing ceremony, Kang Sheng, who had always promoted ancient opera, suddenly gave a speech of "enforcement in a sweeping manner." He dished up a few of "his own men" and singled out Tien Han's "Hsieh Yao-huan," Yang Han-sheng's "The Death of Li Hsiu-cheng," and Meng Chao's "Li Hui-niang" for criticism. By sacrificing others, Kang Sheng snatched the laureate of "revolution in literature and art." Kang Sheng had personally boosted these films in the past. [paragraph continues]

After he read "Li Hui-niang," Kang Sheng wrote Meng Chao, calling him the "No 1 person in the cinema" of China's current era. Kang Sheng also wrote Mai Chien, author of "Peach Blossom Fan," saying "I come from Shantung and have particular feelings about Kung Shang-jen." In addition to making use of operas, Kang Sheng also made use of fiction to sacrifice others to gain fame for himself. The case concerning "Liu Chih-tan" was instigated by Kang Sheng. Kang Sheng wrote a letter to Mao Tsetung, secretly informing him: "Liu Chih-tan" favors reversing the verdict on Kao Kang. Mao Tsetung had not read "Liu Chih-tan," but gave the following instruction based on Kang Sheng's report: "It is a great innovation to make use of novels to engage in antiparty activities." This instruction persecuted a number of cadres including Hsi Chung-hsun, and ruined the family of the author of "Liu Chih-tan," Ho Chia-tung (an ordinary editor who composed "Offer Everything to the Party" and "My Family"). He is still being forced today to farm in the Shantung countryside. Being an ultraleftist, Kang Sheng was trying to cover up his own history. Kang Sheng reportedly was an agent [of the Kuomintang]. When he was released following his arrest, he accepted assignments from the Nationalist Party. This issue was exposed by American physicist Ting Chao-chung, whose grandfather, Ting Wei-fen, was an important member of the Nationalist Party's Hsishan conference group and knew this history of Kang Sheng. Kang Sheng was criticized at the conference. Hsieh Fu-chih, Yao Lien-wei and Wu Kuei-hsien were also criticized.

Peng Chen, Lu Ting-i, Liu Ning-i

The rumored reemergence of Peng Chen has stirred a storm throughout the city. Unexpectedly, however, Peng Chen could not appear this time. It is said that there still are some insoluble problems concerning Peng Chen. There is a person who firmly believes that it was Peng Chen who betrayed him. Therefore, it is necessary to carry out further investigations.

Lu Ting-i could not appear this time because of his problem of being a "suspected agent." Liu Ning-i cannot reemerge because he was arrested simultaneously with Liu Shao-chi, and there are still some issues which have not been clearly investigated.

Po I-po and others have been investigated by Communist China's organization department (Hu Yao-pang is the director). However, Peng Chen, Lu Ting-i and Liu Ning-i have been investigated by a special case group of the CCP Central Committee General Office. Those who are being investigated by this special case group cannot be liberated in a timely way. At the work conference, Chen Yun reportedly criticized this special case group severely, saying that such groups were basically not in line with the organizational principles of the Communist Party and that they should be under the jurisdiction of the organization department. The central authorities' work conference has decided to abolish this special case group. All cadres of Communist China are to be investigated by the organization department. It was learned that Peng Chen and others were very happy.

Peng Te-huai, "The Clique of 61 Renegades"

It is said that at the central authorities' work conference, most of the verdicts that should have been reversed have been. The verdicts on Peng Te-huai and on the case of "the clique of 61 renegades" have been reversed. Of the "61," there are now only 20 people left. Po I-po and others have recently openly appeared in newspapers. The verdict on Tao Chu has been reversed. The verdicts on Wuhan's "million heroes," Honan's "7 February commune" and Szechwan's "production army" have also been reversed.

These veteran cadres (regardless of whether they are still alive or not) have been liberated from being victimized by injustice. This is evidence that the conference has been successful.

What Are the Factors of Success?

The main factors of the success of the conference are: 1) it has given high play to democracy in the party, particularly democracy in the party Central Committee; 2) it has handled all the issues by seeking truth from facts; 3) it has not spoken any false words or done anything false, but has steadily solved one problem after another.

We must now see whether or not Communist China can persist in this point in various other work. The people sincerely hope that Communist China can turn chaos into order, get rid of evil and establish justice, and permit people to speak up and offer opinions. In this way, the four modernizations will not be a mirage that can only be seen but not touched.

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Dec 29- 78
